Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3155

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Mr. MUNDT introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

A BILL

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor-vehicle pools and systems, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is amended by inserting, after the section number "211." the subsection designation "(a)", and adding at the end of such section the following new subsections:

"(b) The Administrator shall, in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies, and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall have authority from time to time, either on his own initiative, or upon application by any executive agency or agencies, to exempt any executive agency or any activity or type of property from action taken under this subsection, whenever such exemption is necessary for the efficient conduct of the activities of the agency concerned due

to its use of motor vehicles in (i) remote locations, (ii) field activities requiring continuous operation, (iii) security, law enforcement, and investigative activities, and (iv) military field training and tactical uses. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided,* That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *Provided further,* That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting

method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

"(d) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"(e) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, in any two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (e), the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"(f) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (e), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"(g) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (f), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and, in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection (f), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"(h) The Administrator, in the operation of motor ve-

hicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment by using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"(i) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and shall require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"(j) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of the

Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641) involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"(k) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. 2. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation";

(b) inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION"; and

(c) inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed to be operated principally on the highways in the transportation of property or passengers.".

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3155

A BILL

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor-vehicle pools and systems, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MUNDT

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 7, 1954

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

A BILL

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is amended by inserting, after the section number "211", the subsection

designation "(a)", and adding at the end of said section the following new subsections:

"(b) The Administrator shall, in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall have authority, from time to time, either on his own initiative, or upon application by any executive agency or agencies, to exempt any executive agency or any activity or type of property from action taken under this subsection,

whenever such exemption is necessary for the efficient conduct of the activities of the agency concerned due to its use of motor vehicles in (i) remote locations; (ii) field activities requiring continuous operation; (iii) security, law enforcement, and investigative activities; and (iv) military field training and tactical uses. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided,* That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortiza-

tion: *And provided further,* That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

"(d) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"(e) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, in any two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (c) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and sup-

plies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"(f) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (e), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"(g) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (f), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pur-

suant to subsection (e), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"(h) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment to using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"(i) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and shall require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"(j) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any

violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641) involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"(k) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. 2. Section 10 of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture, furnishings, and office equipment used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture, furnishings, and office equipment for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture, furnishings, and office equipment are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture, furnishings, and office equipment previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator

without reimbursement. When furniture, furnishings, and office equipment not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off."

SEC. 3. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation".

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION".

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed and used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot."

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

A BILL

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina

APRIL 7, 1954
Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

and appointed as conferees Representatives Jonas of Illinois, Miller of New York, and Lane. Page 6771

Order of Business: The call of the Private Calendar, in order on June 1, was postponed until June 8. Page 6771

Program for Friday: Adjourned at 3:52 p. m. until Friday, May 28, when the House will conduct a joint meeting with the Senate to meet Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Committee Meetings

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Committee on Agriculture: The Andresen subcommittee continued executive discussion of provisions relating to dairy products as contained in the long-range farm program.

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

Committee on Armed Services: The Arends subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee S. 3096, utilization of physicians, dentists, or specialists in enlisted grades of the Armed Forces. Testimony on the subject was received from Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense; and Stephen S. Jackson, Assistant General Counsel (Manpower and Personnel), Department of Defense.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Committee on Banking and Currency: William McChesney Martin, Chairman, Federal Reserve Board, urged favorable enactment today of H. R. 8729, to extend to July 1, 1956 (now 1954), the authorization of Federal Reserve banks to buy and sell any bonds, notes, or other obligations which are direct obligations of the United States; and H. R. 9143, to repeal the provisions of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibits a Federal Reserve bank from paying out notes of another Federal Reserve bank. Hearings will be continued tomorrow morning.

D. C. BRIDGES

Committee on District of Columbia: The Kearns subcommittee met for executive consideration of recently studied proposals to construct bridges across the Potomac River (H. R. 1980, 7876, and 8096). Recessed on subject until Thursday, June 3.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Committee on Education and Labor: The McConnell subcommittee continued study of proposed legislation relating to physically handicapped. Will continue on same topic tomorrow morning.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Met in executive session to hear the following witnesses on the Foreign Operations program in the Far East—Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense; Maj. Gen. George C. Stewart, Director, Office of Military Assistance, Department of Defense; Maj. Gen. William G. Chase, Chief of MAAG in Formosa; and Everett F. Drumright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs; Clive DuVal, Assistant General Counsel, Department of Defense; Brig. Gen. John J. O'Hara, Assistant for Mutual Security, Department of Defense; and Brig. Gen. Samuel Russell, Chief, Foreign Aid Division, G–4, Department of Defense.

MOTOR AND FURNITURE POOLS

Committee on Government Operations: Ordered reported to the House, as amended, H. R. 8753, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act regarding the possibility of making general motor and furniture pools in Federal agencies. It would also direct the Administrator of General Services to report unauthorized use of Government-owned motor vehicles.

MINERAL LEASING

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Resumed executive consideration of H. R. 8892 and 8896, to amend the mineral leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of public lands. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

WATER FLUORINATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Representative Long (Louisiana) and Senator Hunt (Wyoming) spoke today in opposition to H. R. 2341, prohibiting Federal, State, or municipal agencies from treating public water with any fluoride compound. Also opposing the proposal were three representatives of the American Dental Association—Francis J. Garvey (secretary), and Drs. E. Harold Gale and H. Trendley Dean, all of Chicago, Ill.

Proponent witnesses testifying were Miss Vera E. Adams, president, National Committee Against Fluoridation, Inc.; Dr. Leo P. Spira, New York City; Mrs. Arthur R. Robinson, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Peder P. Schmidt, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles A. Brusch, Cambridge, Mass.; Konstantin K. Paluev, Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. Max Ginns, dental consultant, Worcester (Mass.) City Hospital; and Dr. Paul Manning, Springfield, Mass. Hearings will be continued tomorrow morning.

FEDERAL PAY GARNISHMENT

Committee on the Judiciary: In executive session, Subcommittee No. 5 ordered reported to the full committee 7 private claim bills of the House, and reported adversely on 2 others.

Also held hearings on H. R. 3602, providing for garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States. Received testimony from Representative Curtis

(Missouri), author of the bill; William H. Baier, Bureau of Supply and Accounts, U. S. Navy; and Melvin Foer, Greater Washington (D. C.) Retail Jewelers Association. Recessed on proposal until next Wednesday, June 2.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Committee on Public Works: The Angell subcommittee today approved 91 projects for reporting to the full committee, as follows—

69 navigation projects at an estimated Federal cost of $97,181,700; and

22 beach erosion projects at an estimated Federal cost of $13,746,713.

VETERANS' BENEFITS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 9020, providing increases in rates of compensation and pension to veterans of all wars.

TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations: Aaron M. Sargeant, attorney, San Francisco, Calif., returned for further committee interrogation today.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 27

(*All meetings are open unless otherwise designated*)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, executive, to mark up H. R. 8680, Interior appropriations, 10 a. m., room F–82, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, executive, on S. Con. Res. 79, Texas City tin smelter, H. R. 8571, naval vessels construction, H. R. 8635, temporary appointment of Naval officers, H. R. 1426, gratuity for dependents of Armed Forces, and on nominations, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, executive, on S. 3480 and 3481, to amend the Federal Reserve Act, and on H. R. 7839, Housing Act of 1954, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance, executive, on H. R. 8300, tax revision bill, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, on subcommittee-Army controversy, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., 318 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on S. 2647, Civil Aeronautics Act of 1954, 10 a. m.; Subcommittee on Business and Consumer Interests, on S. 3434, providing payment by Federal power projects benefited by stream improvements, 2 p. m., both in room G–16, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee, to hear Kent Hunter on Communist world tactics, 10 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee No. 1 on H. R. 7330, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy or designated officers to enter into contracts in the best interests of the Government for long-term time charters of tankers, 10 a. m., 313 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, on H. R. 8729 and 9143, bills relating to Federal Reserve Bank authorizations, 10 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on District of Columbia, O'Hara subcommittee on H. R. 2287, to make uniform the law of reciprocal enforcement of support in the District of Columbia, 10 a. m., 445 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, McConnell subcommittee on legislation regarding the physically handicapped, executive, 10 a. m., 429 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, executive session on the Foreign Operations program in the Far East, 10 a. m., room G–3, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations, executive session of Brownson subcommittee members on draft report on Korea, 10 a. m., 1501 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation on H. R. 8026 and 8027, bills relating to Federal reclamation laws, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on H. R. 2341, regarding the fluorination of water, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, full committee in open session on tanker trade-in bill, 10 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, on Federal and postal workers pay bills, executive, 10 a. m., 312 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Public Works, hearings on flood control in the lower Mississippi River Basin, 10 a. m., 1302 New House Office Building.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Education and Training, executive session on pending matters, 10 a. m., 356 Old House Office Building.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 1, 1954
For actions of May 28, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 99

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....7,15
Agricultural appropriation 1,7
Alaska.....14
Appropriations.....23
Banking and currency....28
Census.....4
Civil defense.....38
Comptroller General.....34
Dairy industry.....31
Education.....42
Farm program.....30,33
Flood control.....40
Food, distribution.6,16,31
Foreign trade.....5,20
Forestry.....12,37
Furniture.....10
Health.....26
Housing loans.....2,7
Lands, public.....24,37
transfer.....13,25
Legislative program...7,15
Loans, farm.....2,7,8
Machinery, farm.....20
Personnel.....19
Price supports..6,32,33,35
Public works.....18
Purchasing.....21
Reclamation..3,17,22,29,39
Research.....36
Social security.....11,15
Soil conservation.....25
Statistics.....4
Surplus commodities...6,16
Tobacco.....9
Transportation.....27
Vehicles.....10
Water compacts.....22
Water conservation.....14
Water-facilities loans...8
Water resources.....41
Wheat.....35

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate made agricultural appropriation bill its unfinished business. Senate committee reported housing bill including farm-loans provision. House committees reported bills to expand Water Facilities Act, increase excess-tobacco penalty, authorize GSA vehicle pools and furniture control, and extend coverage of social security. Sen. Young introduced surplus-disposal bill. Sen. Humphrey spoke in support of food stamp plan.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1955, H. R. 8779, was made the unfinished business (p. 6924).

2. HOUSING LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7839, the omnibus housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the rural housing program administered by USDA (S. Rept. 1472)(pp. 6875-91).

3. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 5731, to authorize certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. (pp. 6895-924).

4. STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8487, to provide for censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses for 1954 (S. Rept. 1475)(p. 6870).

5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Malone criticized administration of the trade agreements program and urged additional tariff protection (pp. 6926-32).

6. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey spoke in support of the food stamp plan and inserted various communications on this subject and favoring high price supports (pp. 6933-8).

7. RECESSED until Tues., June 1 (p. 6940). Legislative program for this week: Tues., USDA appropriations and calendar; Wed., railroad bankruptcy; Thurs., housing bill (p. D603).

HOUSE

8. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8386, to expand the scope of the Water Facilities Act to the entire country and to increase the loan limitations (H. Rept. 1689)(p. 6953).

9. TOBACCO PENALTY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 3050, to increase the penalty for excess marketing of tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (H. Rept. 1687)(p. 6953).

10. VEHICLE POOLS; FURNITURE. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct GSA to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government motor vehicles (H. Rept. 1690)(p. 6953).

11. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9366, to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits (H. Rept. 1698)(p. 6953).

12. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association (H. Rept. 1686)(p. 6953).

13. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 458, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga. (H. Rept. 1692) (p. 6953).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1400, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. to a land tract in Wake County, N. C. (H. Rept. 1696)(p. 6953).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6263, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska (H. Rept. 1697)(p. 6953).

14. WATER CONSERVATION. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to authorize that Department to investigate and report to Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources in Alaska; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6952).

15. ADJOURNED until Tues., June 1 (p. 6952). Legislative program for June 1 is the social-security bill (p. D602).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 3529, by Sen. Young, to encourage the disposal of agricultural surpluses and to improve the foreign relations of the U. S.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6871).

17. RECLAMATION. S. 3530, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., for himself and Sen. Bowring, to authorize the Red Willow Dam and Reservoir as a unit of the Missouri Basin project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6871).

83D CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
No. 1690

AMENDING THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED, TO AUTHORIZE THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE POOLS AND SYSTEMS AND TO PROVIDE OFFICE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS WHEN AGENCIES ARE MOVED TO NEW LOCATIONS, TO DIRECT THE ADMINISTRATOR TO REPORT THE UNAUTHORIZED USE OF GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLES, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO REGULATE OPERATORS OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED MOTOR VEHICLES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 28, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8753]

The Committee on Government Operations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, strike lines 3 through 5.

Page 2, strike lines 1 and 2.

Page 2, after line 2 insert

That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), is amended by adding after the comma following the words "traffic management" the following: "establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,".

42006—54——1

SEC. 2. Section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the Act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

Page 2, line 3, after "(b)" strike "The Administrator shall," and insert "Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall".

Page 2, line 21, strike "The Admin-".

Page 2, strike lines 22 through 25.

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 5.

Page 3, line 6, strike "field training and tactical uses.".

Page 3, after line 10, insert new section "(c)", as follows:

(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

Page 3, line 11, strike "(c)" and insert in lieu "(d)".

Page 4, line 7, strike "(d)" and insert in lieu "(e)".

Page 4, line 15, strike "(e)" and insert in lieu "(f)".

Page 4, line 18, after the word "If," strike "in any" and insert "during any reasonable period, not exceeding".

Page 4, line 20, after the word "subsection" strike "(c)" and insert in lieu "(d)".

Page 5, line 3, strike "(f)" and insert in lieu "(g)".

Page 5, line 12, strike "(e)" and insert in lieu "(f)".

Page 5, line 19, strike "(g)" and insert in lieu "(h)".

Page 5, line 20, after the word "section", strike "(f)" and insert in lieu "(g)".

Page 6, line 1, after the word "subsection", strike "(e)", and insert in lieu "(f)".

Page 6, line 3, strike "(h)" and insert in lieu "(i)".

Page 6, line 9, strike "(i)" and insert in lieu "(j)".

Page 6, line 14, after the word "and" strike "shall" and insert "may".

Page 6, after line 23, insert new section "(k)", as follows:

(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend "For official use only": *Provided*, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement

of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

Page 6, line 24, strike "(j)" and insert in lieu "(l)".

Page 7, line 3, after the word "of", strike "the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641)" and insert in lieu thereof "title 18 of the United States Code".

Page 7, line 12, strike "(k)" and insert in lieu "(m)".

Page 7, line 23, after "SEC." strike "2", and insert in lieu "3".

Page 7, line 23, after the word "Section" strike "10", and insert in lieu "210".

Page 8, line 7, after the word "furniture" strike the comma, and insert in lieu "and".

Page 8, line 7, after the word "furnishings" strike ", and office equip-".

Page 8, line 8, strike "ment".

Page 8, line 14, after the word "furniture" strike the comma, and insert in lieu "and".

Page 8, line 14, after the word "furnishings" strike ", and office equipment".

Page 8, line 20, after the word "ture" strike the comma, and insert in lieu "and".

Page 8, line 20, after the word "furnishings" strike ", and office equipment".

Page 8, line 23, after the word "furniture" strike the comma, and insert in lieu "and".

Page 8, line 23, after the word "furnishings" strike ", and office equipment".

Page 9, line 1, after the word "furniture" strike the comma, and insert in lieu "and".

Page 9, line 1, after the word "furnishings" strike ", and".

Page 9, line 2, strike the first 2 words "office equipment".

Page 9, line 7, after the word "SEC." strike "3", and insert in lieu "4".

Page 9, line 15, strike "(e)", and insert in lieu "(l)".

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 in order to accomplish five principal objectives:

(1) To authorize the Administrator of General Services, subject to regulations issued by the President, to establish and operate motor vehicle pools or systems and pools of equipment for lease or rent to Federal agencies;

(2) To authorize the Civil Service Commission to issue regulations to govern Federal agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes;

(3) To direct the Administrator of General Services to report the unauthorized use or the illegal conversion of Government motor vehicles to the head of the agency concerned for further investigation and for either disciplinary action or referral to the Attorney General, as appropriate;

(4) To authorize the head of the executive agency concerned to permit members of the uniformed services to secure transpor-

tation (bus, taxicab, etc.) on official business within the limits of their duty stations and be reimbursed for such expenses or to be defrayed by the appropriate agency; and

(5) To provide that, whenever an agency is moved from a GSA-controlled location to another such GSA-controlled location, only such furniture and furnishings shall be moved as cannot more economically and efficiently be made available at the new location.

GENERAL STATEMENT

A similar but not identical bill, H. R. 4924, was before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (now the Committee on Government Operations) and was favorably reported, with amendments, on March 17, 1952 (H. Rept. No. 1523—82d Cong., 2d sess.), and passed the House on May 5, 1952.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, while considering S. 1623 (introduced on June 8, 1951) 82d Congress—similar but not identical to the present bill—suggested that all reasonable avenues be explored which offered a prospect of more efficient and economic utilization of public property.

Pursuant to his suggestion, the General Services Administration and the General Accounting Office worked out and submitted to the Senate committee language to provide for a "trial run" of centralized control of office furniture and furnishings.

A new bill, S. 2251, 82d Congress, was introduced on October 11, 1951, to supersede S. 1623. The effect of the new language contained in S. 2251 required any agency, or part thereof, decentralized under section 1 of S. 2251, to move with it only such of its furniture and furnishings as General Services Administration could not better provide and to report its remaining furniture and furnishings as excess property. This provision was included in section 2 of S. 2251, and was passed by the Senate on October 19, 1951 (S. Rept. No. 939) and referred to the House Committee on Executive Expenditures (now Committee on Government Operations). A hearing was held by a subcommittee of that committee on February 14, 1952, but no action was taken by the full committee.

A similar but not identical bill, H. R. 4457, was introduced by the Honorable Charles Raper Jonas on April 2, 1953, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations. The present bill (H. R. 8753, April 7, 1954) was substituted for H. R. 4457, and incorporates a number of executive department changes which resulted from a preliminary hearing and executive agency conferences on the previous bill. These changes and the committee amendments were agreed to by the author of the bill, Mr. Jonas.

A similar but not identical bill, S. 1582 (April 7, 1953), is under consideration by the Senate Committee on Government Operations. That bill proposes to amend the act to authorize the Administrator to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems; to establish standards for operators of Government-owned motor vehicles; and directs the Administrator to report unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles to the agency concerned or the Department of Justice.

A similar but not identical bill, S. 3155 (March 19, 1954), is also under consideration by the Senate Committee on Government Operations. That bill proposes to amend the act to authorize the

Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Neither S. 1582 nor S. 3155 contains any provisions dealing with the moving or allocation of furniture, furnishings, or office equipment.

HEARINGS AND AGENCY COMMENT

The bill was circulated to all of the executive departments, including the principal independent Government offices, agencies, and establishments, for their comments.

In general, the responses received from the executive departments all indicated that they either objected to the entire bill and desired to be specifically exempted, or they objected to the major portions of the bill. Many departments felt that they were specifically charged by law to perform certain duties, and that by the delegation of any of their implements or work tools, such as the proposed motor pool, that they would then not be able to capably perform the duties with which they are charged by law. In addition, many of the agencies indicated that they did not believe that the plan was a workable plan, and that, because of the peculiarities of their agency, it would so encumber their operations that they could no longer accept responsibility for any failures which could conceivably be tied to mandatory provisions of this bill.

As an example, the Department of Defense indicated that this bill would materially interfere with its ability to guarantee the security of the country; the Post Office Department contended that it would materially interfere with the delivery of mail; and other departments indicated that, because of special equipment attached to some of their vehicles, they were not and would not be readily available for pooling purposes.

The Railroad Retirement Board indicated that its motor vehicles and furniture are purchased from trust funds, and that relinquishing this equipment for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this bill would, in its judgment, be a breach of its trust function.

The Department of Defense testimony indicated that the motor vehicles operated by the military departments are used primarily for training and tactical purposes, and only a relatively small number of the vehicles could be considered as in "administrative use" as of any given date.

The Department also indicated that the motor vehicles of both the tactical and commercial type are used interchangeably for technical and administrative purposes. The training of personnel and the military transportation service is considered by the Defense Department to be an integral part of all mobilization plans.

The Department indicated that the efficient and economical use of its motor vehicles had been a matter of primary concern to them for a number of years. It is their belief that greater efficiency and economy could be obtained by continuing the present programs of the Department of Defense for the management of its motor vehicles, rather than by transferring the functions to another agency, as proposed by the bill.

According to the Defense Department's testimony, the administrative vehicle management programs of the military departments presently provide for the centralization of control, and consolidation of motor vehicle pools to the maximum extent practicable.

The Department indicated that numerous management surveys had been made by the military departments and that action had been taken toward the centralization of control and the consolidation of individual vehicles into motor pools, as well as a merger of existing pools into larger pools.

Under the present programs of the military departments, it is contemplated that there will be a reduction during the current fiscal year of at least 15,000 vehicles for administrative use. It was stated that under the control programs of the Navy alone, better than $7 million would be saved this year, and that significant savings would also be realized by the Army and the Air Force.

The Defense Department indicated that they presently have a group of imminently qualified officers serving as a task force charged with the responsibility of making a survey of military vehicle operations to determine what further consolidations and improvements are practical, and to determine to what extent further reductions of the overall number of vehicles presently in use could be made. Testimony reflected that that committee had been set up approximately 2 or 3 weeks prior to the hearing.

The Defense Department indicated that the number of vehicles possibly affected by this legislation would total 136,000 in the continental United States, divided as follows:

Army	35,000
Navy	43,000
Air Force	58,000

Other testimony produced at the hearing indicated that the Defense Department had reportedly, as of July 1, 1953, 164,000 commercial type vehicles in the United States, its Territories and possessions.

The Navy Department testified that, through the introduction of a centralized or controlled utilization program of motor vehicles within the Navy Department, it was able to effect the following reduction in administrative vehicles: 6,000 reduction from May 1 to June 1953; an estimated 2,000 reduction from May 1 to July 1, 1954; and an estimated 9,000 reduction from July 1, 1954, to July 1, 1955—or a total reduction of 17,000 administrative motor vehicles.

The Navy Department indicated that this program was initiated in September 1953, as a result of previous commercial and Navy studies of the motor vehicle problem. The reductions included vehicles used in the United States, its Territories and possessions. The Navy stated that it saved $7 million by the elimination of 8,000 vehicles in the fiscal year 1954. In addition, the Navy anticipated that there would be a savings of approximately $11 million per year after the program is made completely effective.

The hearings produced detailed testimony from the executive departments in their opposition to this bill. On the other hand, the General Services Administration, who favors the bill, advised that, as of July 1, 1953, the executive agencies owned and operated more than 260,000 commercial type motor vehicles in the United States and its Territories. It is GSA's contention that the adoption by the Government of modern commercially proven methods of motor fleet control

and management should and would produce substantial economy and improved efficiency. GSA indicated that the advantages of establishing interagency motor pools for all of the executive agencies, as provided for in the bill, are as follows:

(1) Increased utilization of motor vehicles and corresponding reduction in the total number of vehicles required;

(2) Reduction of personnel now required for maintaining duplicating motor vehicle maintenance and management facilities by the several agencies;

(3) Increased use of available commercial facilities, such as taxicabs, buses, commercial trucks, either as supplements to existing fleets or as replacements therefor, whichever is cheaper to the Government;

(4) Establishing the control and responsibility of the motor pools under the supervision of trained technicians, skilled in the science of motor transport and capable of securing the utmost efficiency concurrently with the greatest degree of economy;

(5) Adoption of commercial and proven methods and procedures for motor pool fleet management which will reduce cost of operation and maintenance;

(6) Governmentwide increased utilization of motor vehicles by all Federal agencies;

(7) Establishment of a uniform policy for the supervision of motor pools and similar ground rules for the operation of all Federal motor vehicles;

(8) Reduction or elimination of unnecessary, unjustified, or possibly illegal use of Government-owned motor vehicles resulting from strict supervision and management by an impartial agency.

GSA indicated that this legislation would enable it to make studies aimed at initially establishing Federal interagency motor pools in 15 of the greater metropolitan areas of the United States, which would result in reducing the Federal motor fleet by 3,000 vehicles, and produce an annual savings of $1½ million.

GSA stated that the ultimate goal for consolidated interagency Federal motor pools was the establishment of approximately 100 pools, with a resulting annual savings of approximately $5 million, such pools to be established only after necessary studies and experience reflect complete justification.

It is not the contention of GSA that a motor-pool system is workable in all locations. Extensive studies have been made by GSA in support of its contention that motor pools are feasible in approximately 100 cities in the United States. A trial run of a motor-vehicle pool has been in operation in Denver, Colo., for several years, resulting in an annual net savings of approximately $160,000.

For the past 3 years, GSA has conducted a vigorous program aimed at improving the management of its own motor fleet through consolidation of its motor vehicles in its regional offices. The results of this program indicate that GSA has been able to reduce its fleet of motor vehicles from 1,024 as of July 1, 1951, to 763 as of January 1, 1954. The net reduction in GSA's motor fleet has been 261 vehicles, or approximately 25 percent, resulting in an annual savings of $130,500. This reduction was made despite an increase of approximately 20 percent in GSA motor-transport workload during this period.

Prior to the consolidation of GSA's motor vehicles into intraagency pools, GSA operated in Washington, D. C., 40 passenger cars and employed 20 chauffeurs. After the motor pool was established, through full utilization of taxicabs, it was able to dispense with the services of the 20 chauffeurs, at a net saving of more than $60,000 per year.

One of the major objections to this bill as originally introduced was that GSA was given authority to make the final determination concerning the necessity and advisability of establishing motor pools. This objection has been rectified by a committee amendment which would place the final authority in the President for independent review and decision in the event of dispute between GSA and the agency involved concerning their participation in a motor pool.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The committee, after hearing the witnesses and examining the documents in this case, came to the conclusion that there were a number of amendments that were necessary and advisable before giving its sanction to the bill.

In this connection, objections were raised by agencies that, where property was purchased by trust funds and under the provisions of this bill subsequently taken over by GSA, the agency concerned should be fully compensated therefor. The committee agreed with this objection, but noted that with reference to vehicles, equipment, or supplies so purchased, the bill provides for reimbursement equal to the fair market value.

With reference to furniture and furnishings purchased by trust funds, the bill is silent, but the committee did not intend to change the present provisions of the act; namely, section 204 (b), which permits reimbursement if the property so taken over was acquired by the use of funds either not appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury or appropriated therefrom, but by law reimbursable from assessment, tax, or other revenue or receipts.

The objection raised concerning GSA having the final decision for participation in motor-vehicle pools, and the objection raised by certain investigative agencies that the performance of their duties would be seriously interfered with by participation in a general motor pool, is believed to be rectified by committee amendment which places this authority in the President in the event of a disagreement between GSA and the agency involved.

The objection raised concerning the inclusion of office equipment for pooling purposes, was resolved by striking "office equipment" from the bill.

It is the opinion of the committee that this legislation is necessary and advisable to effect greater economy and efficiency in the operations of the Government and as a deterrent to misuse of Government vehicles by officials of the executive departments.

CHANGES IN ORIGINAL BILL H. R. 8753

Amendments by the House Government Operations Committee to the bill as introduced are as follows (matter to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, the original bill in which no change is made is shown in roman):

(H. R. 8753 as amended is as follows:)

[H. R. 8753, 83d Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [That section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is amended by inserting, after the section number "211", the subsection designation "(a)", and adding at the end of said section the following new subsections:] *That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), is amended by adding after the comma following the words "traffic management" the following: "establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,".*

SEC. 2. Section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the Act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

"(b) [The Administrator shall,] *Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall* in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. [The Administrator shall have authority, from time to time, either on his own initiative, or upon application by any executive agency or agencies, to exempt any executive agency or any activity or type of property from action taken under this subsection, whenever such exemption is necessary for the efficient conduct of the activities of the agency concerned due to its use of motor vehicles in (i) remote locations; (ii) field activities requiring continuous operation; (iii) security, law enforcement, and investigative activities; and (iv) military field training and tactical uses.] The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

"[(c)] (*d*) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided*, That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *And provided further*, That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

"[(d)] (*e*) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"[(e)] (*f*) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, [in any] *during any reasonable period, not exceeding* two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection [(c)] (*d*) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"[(f)] (*g*) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection [(e)] (*f*), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned;

"[(g)] (*h*) When reimbursement is not required under subsection [(f)] (*g*), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection [(e)] (*f*), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"[(h)] (*i*) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment to using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"[(i)] (*j*) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and [shall] *may* require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"*(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use only': Provided, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.*

"[(j)] *(l)* Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of [the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641)] *title 18 of the United States Code* involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"[(k)] *(m)* Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. [2] *3.* Section [10] *210* of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture[,] *and* furnishings[, and office equipment] used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture[,] *and* furnishings[, and office equipment] for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture[,] *and* furnishings[, and office equipment] are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture[,] *and* furnishings[, and office equipment] previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture[,] *and* furnishings[, and office equipment] not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such writeoff."

SEC. [3] *4.* Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation".

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION".

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"[(e)] *(l)* The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed and used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot."

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

[PUBLIC LAW 152—81ST CONGRESS]

AN ACT

To simplify the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property, to reorganize certain agencies of the Government, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Sec. 201. Procurement, warehousing, and related activities.
Sec. 202. Property utilization.
Sec. 203. Disposal of surplus property.
Sec. 204. Proceeds from transfer and disposition of property.
Sec. 205. Policies, regulations, and delegations.
Sec. 206. Surveys, standardization, and cataloging.
Sec. 207. Applicability of antitrust laws.
Sec. 208. Employment of personnel.
Sec. 209. Civil remedies and penalties.
Sec. 210. Operation of buildings and related activities.
Sec. 211. Motor vehicle identification *and operation*.
Sec. 212. Reports to Congress.

* * * * * * *

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(k) The term "contractor inventory" means (1) any property acquired by and in the possession of a contractor or subcontractor under a contract pursuant to the terms of which title is vested in the Government, and in excess of the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract; and (2) any property which the Government is obligated or has the option to take over under any type of contract as a result either of any changes in the specifications or plans thereunder or of the termination of such contract (or subcontract thereunder), prior to completion of the work, for the convenience or at the option of the Government.

(e) The term "motor vehicle" means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed and used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot.

* * * * * * *

OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

*SEC. 210. (a) Whenever and to the extent that the Administrator has been

*Sec. 2 of the bill, as introduced, provides for the amendment of sec. 10 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. There is no such sec. 10. Since the intention of sec. 2 of the bill was to amend sec. 210 of such act, the amendment made by such sec. 2 is printed herein as an amendment to such sec. 210.

or hereafter may be authorized by any provision of law other than this subsection to maintain, operate, and protect any building, property, or grounds situated in or outside the District of Columbia, including the construction, repair, preser-

vation, demolition, furnishing, and equipment thereof, he is authorized in the discharge of the duties so conferred upon him—

(1) to purchase, repair, and clean uniforms for civilian employees of the General Services Administration who are required by law or regulation to wear uniform clothing;

(2) to furnish arms and ammunition for the protection force maintained by the General Services Administration;

(3) to pay ground rent for buildings owned by the United States or occupied by Federal agencies, and to pay such rent in advance when required by law or when the Administrator shall determine such action to be in the public interest;

(4) to employ and pay personnel employed in connection with the functions of operation, maintenance, and protection of property at such per diem rates as may be approved by the Administrator, not exceeding rates currently paid by private industry for similar services in the place where such services are performed;

(5) without regard to the provisions of section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, to pay rental, and to make repairs, alterations, and improvements under the terms of any lease entered into by, or transferred to, the General Services Administration for the housing of any Federal agency which on June 30, 1950, was specifically exempted by law from the requirements of said section;

(6) to obtain payments, through advances or otherwise, for services, space, quarters, maintenance, repair, or other facilities furnished, on a reimbursable basis, to any other Federal agency, or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, and to credit such payments to the applicable appropriation of the General Services Administration;

(7) to make changes in, maintain, and repair the pneumatic tube system connecting buildings owned by the United States or occupied by Federal agencies in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and to make payments of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533);

(8) to repair, alter, and improve rented premises, without regard to the 25 per centum limitation of section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, upon a determination by the Administrator that by reason of circumstances set forth in such determination the execution of such work, without reference to such limitation, is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security: *Provided*, That such determination shall show that the total cost (rentals, repairs, alterations, and improvements) to the Government for the expected life of the lease shall be less than the cost of alternative space which needs no such repairs, alterations, or improvements. A copy of every such determination so made shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office;

(9) to pay sums in lieu of taxes on real property declared surplus by Government corporations, pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, where legal title to such property remains in any such Government corporation;

(10) to furnish utilities and other services where such utilities and other services are not provided from other sources to persons, firms, or corporations occupying or utilizing plants or portions of plants which constitute (A) a part of the National Industrial Reserve pursuant to the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948, or (B) surplus real property, and to credit the amounts received therefrom to the applicable appropriation of the General Services Administration;

(11) at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to use proceeds received from insurance against damage to properties of the National Industrial Reserve for repair or restoration of the damaged properties; and

(12) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, real estate and interests therein.

(b) At the request of any Federal agency or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator is hereby authorized to operate, maintain, and protect any building owned by the United States (or, in the case of any wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation, by such corporation) and occupied by the agency or instrumentality making such request.

(c) At the request of any Federal agency or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator is hereby authorized (1) to acquire land for buildings and projects authorized by the Congress; (2) to make or cause to be made, under contract or otherwise, surveys and test borings and to prepare plans and specifications for such buildings and projects prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to the sites thereof; and (3) to contract for, and to supervise, the construction and development and the equipping of such buildings or projects. Any sum available to any such Federal agency or instrumentality for any such building or project may be transferred by such agency to the General Services Administration in advance for such purposes as the Administrator shall determine to be necessary, including the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications or in field supervision, and for general office expenses to be incurred in the rendition of any such service.

(d) Whenever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine such action to be in the interest of economy or efficiency, he shall transfer to the Administrator all functions then vested in any other Federal agency with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of any office building owned by the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any office building or part thereof occupied by any Federal agency under any lease, except that no transfer shall be made under this subsection—

(1) of any post-office building unless the Director shall first determine that such building is not used predominantly for post-office purposes, and functions which are transferred hereunder to the Administrator with respect to any post-office building may be delegated by him only to another officer or employee of the General Services Administration or to the Postmaster General;

(2) of any building located in any foreign country;

(3) of any building located on the grounds of any fort, camp, post, arsenal, navy yard, naval training station, airfield, proving ground, military supply depot, or school, or of any similar facility of the Department of Defense, unless and to such extent as a permit for its use by another agency or agencies shall have been issued by the Secretary of Defense or his duly authorized representative;

(4) of any building which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget finds to be a part of a group of buildings which are (A) located in the same vicinity, (B) utilized wholly or predominantly for the special purposes of the agency having custody thereof, and (C) not generally suitable for the use of other agencies; or

(5) of the Treasury Building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, the buildings occupied by the National Bureau of Standards, and the buildings under the jurisdiction of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator is authorized, in accordance with policies and directives prescribed by the President under section 205 (a) and after consultation with the heads of the executive agencies affected, to assign and reassign space of all executive agencies in Government-owned and leased buildings in and outside the District of Columbia upon a determination by the Administrator that such assignment or reassignment is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security.

(f) There may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, on such date during the fiscal year 1953 as may be determined by the Administrator, a Buildings Management Fund, which shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for buildings management operations and related services, authorized by law to be performed by the General Services Administration. Accounting for the fund shall be maintained on the accrual method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. There is authorized to be appropriated to said fund such sums as may be required, but not to exceed the amount of $10,000,000, and any stocks of supplies and any equipment, available for buildings management functions of the General Services Administration, on hand, or on order, on the date of establishment of said fund, shall also be used to capitalize the fund: *Provided*, That said fund shall be credited with (1) annual advances for nonrecurring expenses, quarterly advances for other expenses, and reimbursements from available appropriations and funds of the General Services Administration and of any other agency, person, or organization to which services, space, quarters, maintenance, repair, or other facilities are furnished, at rates to be determined by the Administrator on the basis of estimated or actual costs (including accrued leave, and maintenance, repair, and, where applicable, depreciation of equipment) and (2) all other reimbursements,

and refunds or recoveries resulting from operations of the fund, including the net proceeds of disposal of excess or surplus personal property and receipts from carriers and others for loss of, or damage to property: *Provided further*, That following the close of each fiscal year any net income, after making provision for prior year losses, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That said fund shall not be available for expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 644), or section 5 of the Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345), and shall not be credited with receipts from operations under said provisions of law, or (except as provided in this section for the net proceeds of disposal of excess or surplus property and receipts from loss or damage to property) with any receipts required by any other law to be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture, furnishings, and office equipment used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture, furnishings, and office equipment for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture, furnishings, and office equipment are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture, furnishings, and office equipment previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture, furnishings, and office equipment not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off.

MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION *AND OPERATION*

SEC. 211. *(a)* Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (a) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (b) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend "For official use only": *Provided*, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

(b) The Administrator shall, in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor-vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor-vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor-vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall have authority, from time to time, either on his own initiative, or upon application by any executive agency or agencies, to exempt any executive agency or any activity or type of property from action taken under this subsection, whenever such exemption is necessary for the efficient conduct of the activities of the agency concerned due to its use of motor vehicles in (i) remote locations; (ii) field activities requiring continuous operation; (iii) security, law enforcement, and investigative activities; and (iv) military field training and tactical uses. The Administrator shall,

so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

(c) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: Provided, That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: And provided further, That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

(d) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

(e) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, in any two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (c) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

(f) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (e), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

(g) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (f), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection (e), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

(h) The Administrator, in the operation of motor-vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment to using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

(i) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and shall require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

(j) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641) involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

(k) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses.

○

Union Calendar No. 622

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

[Report No. 1690]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 7, 1954

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MAY 28, 1954

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ~~That section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is amended by inserting, after the section number "211", the subsection~~

~~designation "(a)", and adding at the end of said section the following new subsections:~~

That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), is amended by adding after the comma following the words "traffic management" the following: "establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,".

SEC. 2. Section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the Act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to

insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

"(b) ~~The Administrator shall,~~ *Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall* in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. ~~The Administrator shall have authority, from time to time, either on his own initiative, or upon ap-~~

~~plication by any executive agency or agencies, to exempt any executive agency or any activity or type of property from action taken under this subsection, whenever such exemption is necessary for the efficient conduct of the activities of the agency concerned due to its use of motor vehicles in (i) remote locations; (ii) field activities requiring continuous operation; (iii) security, law enforcement, and investigative activities; and (iv) military field training and tactical uses.~~ The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No

determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

"~~(c)~~ *(d)* The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided,* That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *And provided further,* That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

"~~(d)~~ *(e)* Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"~~(e)~~ *(f)* Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, ~~in any~~ *during any reasonable period, not exceeding* two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection ~~(c)~~ *(d)* the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"~~(f)~~ *(g)* Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or

from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection ~~(e)~~ *(f)*, the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"~~(g)~~ *(h)* When reimbursement is not required under subsection ~~(f)~~ *(g)*, the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection ~~(e)~~ *(f)*, the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"~~(h)~~ *(i)* The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment to using agencies for services

rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"~~(i)~~ *(j)* The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and ~~shall~~ *may* require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if

such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use only': Provided, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

"~~(j)~~ *(l)* Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of ~~the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641)~~ *title 18 of the United States Code* involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"~~(k)~~ *(m)* Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Gov-

ernment business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. ~~2~~ *3*. Section ~~10~~ *210* of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture *and* furnishings~~, and office equipment~~ used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture *and* furnishings~~, and office equipment~~ for the new space shall be provided, as the

Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture *and* furnishings~~, and office equipment~~ are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture *and* furnishings~~, and office equipment~~ previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture *and* furnishings~~, and office equipment~~ not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off."

SEC. ~~3~~ *4*. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation".

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION".

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"~~(c)~~ *(l)* The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed and used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot."

Union Calendar No. 622

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

[Report No. 1690]

A BILL

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina

APRIL 7, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MAY 28, 1954

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 4, 1954
For actions of June 3, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 102

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....13
Alaska.....15
Appropriations.....4,11,17
Buildings.....6
Coffee.....12
Commodity exchanges.....2
Comptroller General.....19
Dairy industry.....8
Disbursing.....3
Education.....18
Forestry.....10,17
Furniture.....14
Housing loans.....1
Labor.....16
Lands, transfer.....2,10
Legislative program.....13
Loans, farm.....1,2,10
Nominations.....5
Peanuts.....2
Personnel.....3,19
Research.....2,5
Soil conservation.....7
Textiles.....20
Trade, foreign.....9,20
Unemployment compensation.....16
Vehicles.....14
Water resources.....15

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed housing bill, including provision to extend rural housing program. Senate committee reported bills to extend Commodity Exchange Act to onions and increase fees, authorize additional contract research, authorize banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and modify peanut allotment legislation. House committee reported bills to amend Farm Tenant Act and broaden law on long-term Forest Service permits. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Wiley commended use of milk vending machines. Rep. Yorty opposed proposed cuts in Forest Service appropriations.

SENATE

1. HOUSING LOANS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7839, the omnibus housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the rural housing program administered by this Department (pp. 7183-200). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7200). Agreed to a Monroney amendment authorizing the Federal Housing Administration "to insure any mortgage issued with respect to the construction of a farm home on a plot of land 5 or more acres in size adjacent to a public highway, the total amount of insurance outstanding at any one time under this proviso not to exceed $100,000,000" (p. 7200).

2. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; RESEARCH; PEANUTS; FARM LOANS; LAND TRANSFERS. Reported the bills which were listed in Digest 101, item 2, as having been ordered reported the day before. These are: S. 2367 (S. Rept. 1495), S. 2715 (S. Rept. 1496), S. 3207 (S. Rept. 1497), S. 3487 (S. Rept. 1499), H. R. 4017 (S. Rept. 1500), S. J. Res. 134 (S. Rept. 1501), H. R. 6435 (S. Rept. 1502), H. R. 107 (S. Rept. 1503). (p. 7170.)

3. PERSONNEL; DISBURSING. Passed with amendment S. 2728, to provide for withholding pay of Government employees indebted to the U. S. as the result of erroneous payment. Agreed to a Cooper amendment providing that the deduction for any period shall generally not exceed 2/3 of the pay from which the deduction is made. (pp. 7179-80.)

4. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 8680 (S. Rept. 1506)(p. 7171).

5. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Messrs. McLaughlin, Merck, Morris, Houston, Macelwane, Whitaker, Hesburgh, and Adams to the National Science Board, National Science Administration, for the term expiring May 10, 1960 (pp. 7169, 7206).

6. BUILDINGS. Sen. Bush was substituted for Sen. Kuchel as a conferee on H. R. 6342, the lease-purchase buildings bill (p. 7203).

7. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Carlson commended the Hope-Aiken watershed bill and inserted a Kans. Livestock Assn. statement on this matter (p. 7170).

8. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley commended the use of milk vending machines as "a key to dairy prosperity" and inserted a Farm Bureau statement on this matter (p. 7201).

9. TARIFFS. Sen. Malone recommended additional tariff protection (pp. 7201-2).

HOUSE

10. FARM LOANS; FORESTRY; LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1276, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in order to authorize increased interest rates, etc. (H. Rept. 1741); H. R. 2762, to broaden the Secretary's authority to permit use and occupation of national forest lands (H. Rept. 1742); and H. R. 4928, which directs conveyance of 15 acres of lands of the U. S. Animal Quarantine Station at Clifton, N. J., to the city for 50% of value (H. Rept. 1743)(p. 7222).

11. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report this bill during adjournment of the House today (p. 7208).

12. COFFEE PRICES. Rep. Sullivan claimed the so-called "coffee shortage" is a "hoax" (pp. 7219-21).

13. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 7 (p. 7221). Legislative program for next week, as announced by Majority Whip Arends: Mon., Consent Calendar; Tues., Private Calendar; followed by Labor-HEW appropriation bill (p. 7211).

14. VEHICLES; FURNITURE. In reporting H. R. 8753 (see Digest 99), the Government Operations Committee stated: "The objection raised concerning GSA having the final decision for participation in motor-vehicle pools, and the objection raised by certain investigative agencies that the performance of their duties would be seriously interfered with by participation in a general motor pool, is believed to be rectified by committee amendment which places this authority in the President in the event of a disagreement between GSA and the agency involved. The objection raised concerning the inclusion of office equipment for pooling purposes, was resolved by striking 'office equipment' from the bill."

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. WATER RESOURCES. S. 3552, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 7171).

16. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. S. 3553, by Sen. Douglas (for himself and others), to revise the unemployment insurance program; to Finance Committee (p. 7171). Remarks of author (pp. 7171-5). Also H. R. 9430, by Rep. Forand; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 7223). Remarks of author (pp. A4167-73).

83D CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
No. 1862

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 8753

JUNE 15, 1954.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 586]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 586, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

House Calendar No. 209

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 586

[Report No. 1862]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1954

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

---

RESOLUTION

Resolved. That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Govern-

ment-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 209

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 586

[Report No. 1862]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 8753, a bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

JUNE 15, 1954

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1954
For actions of June 17, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 112

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....5
Appropriations.....6,7
Banking and currency....25
Budgeting.....24
Economic policies.....12
Education.....9,16
Electrification.....14
Farm organizations.....20
Farm program.....8
Fishery products.....1
Foreign aid.....28
Forestry.....19
Furniture.....3
Housing, farm.....2
Imports.....4
Lands, public.....26
reclamation.....10
Legislative program...5,13
Loans, farm.....2
Personnel.....15,17
Prices, support.....23
Section 32 funds.....1
Statistics.....27
Stockpiling.....29
Surplus commodities..11,22
Vehicles.....3
Water resources.....21
Wildlife.....18

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to earmark Sec. 32 funds for fishery products. House voted to send housing bill to conference. House passed bill to authorize GSA motor-vehicle pools and furniture control. Senate committee worked on farm program bill. Senate completed congressional action on independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Cannon criticized flexible price supports.

HOUSE

1. FISHERY PRODUCTS. Passed without amendment S. 2802, which earmarks part of the Sec. 32 funds for education, publicity, and research in connection with fishery products until June 30, 1957, but limits the amount of expenditures for the purposes of the bill to $3,000,000 annually, and limits the amount which may be used to purchase fish and other seafoods to $1,500,000 (pp. 8029-31). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. HOUSING LOANS. Agreed, 360-19, to a resolution to send to conference H. R. 7839, the omnibus housing bill which includes a provision to continue the farm housing program administered by this Department (pp. 8808-24). Senate conferees have been appointed.

3. VEHICLES; FURNITURE. Passed with amendments (essentially as reported) H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the GSA to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize CSC to regulate operators of Government motor vehicles (pp. 8024-9).

4. IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9315, to extend on a reciprocal basis the period of free entry of Philippine articles into the U. S. (H. Rept. 1887)(pp. 8007, 8039).

5. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 21 (p. 8039). Legislative program for next week, as

announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., Consent Calendar, Virgin Islands organic act; Tues., Private Calendar; followed by miscellaneous bills including the foreign-aid and farm-program bills if reported in time (p. 8031).

SENATE

6. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8583, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 7971-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8873 (pp. 7969-88, 7991-3, 7996-8). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7998).

8. FARM PROGRAM. In considering S. 3052, the overall farm program bill, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee announced that it "had tentatively agreed to — (1) authorize the CCC to pay processing and transportation costs of surplus food commodities distributed within the U. S., and to portside for those being distributed abroad; (2) retain present law whereby penal and corrective institutions are not eligible to receive surplus food commodities without cost; and (3) a provision that beginning in 1956 the parity price for basic commodities cannot be reduced more than 5 percent per year during transition from old parity formula to the new parity formula."

9. EDUCATION. Passed as reported H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, and H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education (pp. 8005-6).

10. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 165, to authorize the Glendo unit, Wyo., Missouri Basin project (S. Rept. 1615)(p. 7951).

11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 2475, the surplus-disposal bill, was ordered printed to show House amendments (p. 7959).

12. ECONOMIC POLICIES. Sen. Carlson commended the Administration's economic policies, including pricing, budgeting, taxation, and foreign trade, and Sen. Bush inserted a New York Times article on this subject (pp. 7960-1).

13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland announced that today the Senate is to consider H. R. 6435, to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to onions (which was made the unfinished business), and S. 3487, to authorize banks of cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures. He indicated that the trade agreements bill would be brought up Mon. and that there might also be a calendar call. (pp. 7998, 8006.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 3623 and 3624, by Sen. Anderson (for himself and others), to provide for power generation at Cougar and Green Peter Dams; to Public Works Committee (p. 7952). Remarks of author (pp. 7952-7).

15. PERSONNEL. S. 3627, by Sen. Carlson, to correct a "loophole" in the Civil Service Retirement Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7952). Remarks of author (pp. 7957-8).

16. EDUCATION. S. 3628 and 3629, by Sen. Upton (for himself and others), to amend and make permanent the program of school assistance in Federally affected

the President, in order to give a little relief to this public housing clamor wants 35,000 houses for this year and next year. And they say that that is what this bill does. That is not what this bill does.

If we agree to this bill, here is what it does. It repeals the repeal that the House voted for last year by 245 to 157 and restores the full public housing program in the old act. The only difference is that it restricts it to 35,000 houses for the next 3 years and after that the lid is off. That is what you are being asked to vote for. I want the House to understand that that is what is going to conference.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. And on top of that picture, the limit which was in the original housing bill of 1949 is out the window.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. TABER. So there is no limit at all.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. There is no limit except the generosity of the House of Representatives and the Senate in disposing of the taxpayers' money, and that is rather unlimited at times, I find.

Let me say to the House that I think we ought to know the history of this, because I know that a lot of fellows on that side are not going to march up this hill four times and vote against public housing and then, because somebody says that a little lapse of virtue is all right, change their mind.

This is the situation. In 1949, when public housing first came up, it only just carried in the House. The gentleman on your side [Mr. REECE] made the motion to strike out public housing and he only lost by four votes. In 1951 the Gosset amendment to strike out public housing carried by 181 to 113. In 1952, on the Fisher amendment to reduce it to 5,000, it carried by 192 to 168. In 1953 public housing was repealed was defeated by 245 to 157. And in this good year of our Lord, just a month ago, this House voted it down by 211 to 176. The question that is going to be presented to the House when this bill comes back is—are you boys going to reverse yourselves? Were you voting on a matter of principle or were you voting on a matter of politics—and if the politics has changed a little bit, it is all right to change our votes a little bit. That is the question which is going to be before you.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wonder if the gentleman has read the section of the bill, and the amendment emanating from the other body whereby they have repealed the Wherry Housing Act which is the only thing we have today to build housing for the military? Under their proposal, you could not get anybody in the construction field to possibly build anything.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It is a great big bill. You will find a lot of things in it, if you take the time to look. You will also find in it that the other body has assumed the prerogative of appropriating $50 million, upon which this House never even ought to consent to going to conference. I just want to say I think we all understand each other now since the illuminating speech made by the majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana. If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Indiana since the illuminating and, as usual, eloquent speech made by the gentleman from Indiana, the majority leader, I take it we now understand this: That in any event, come what may, if we do not have this motion today to instruct the conferees, that at a later time when this bill comes back from conference the parliamentary situation will be such that we can get a motion to instruct the conferees or to reject the conference report, which will give us a direct vote on the question of public housing.

Mr. HALLECK. May I say to the gentleman from Virginia that I stand on what I said, that I shall not be a party to any sharp practice to deprive those who want to raise that issue. I explained the parliamentary situation, and I have checked with the parliamentarian. I am thoroughly and completely convinced that the motion to recommit with instructions would be in order, and as far as I am concerned I shall undertake to protect them.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think that clarifies the question. So that we will understand, and I do not care whether we vote on this issue today or next week, and in fact I would not care if we never voted on it because we are in very good shape now because we have killed public housing. The Republicans last year as soon as they came into power, and as soon as they had the power to do it on their first vote on public housing, they killed it as dead as a door nail, and I am proud of them and I congratulate them on having done so. We are going to appeal to you that when this thing comes back here to be just as good patriots in 1954 in an election year as you were in 1953 when you were just in the flush of victory. With that understanding now, and I think we all understand each other, I think we can now rest on the assurance that we will have the opportunity to vote on the clean-cut issue of whether to revive and restore public housing, or to let the old corpse remain dead, and I very much hope we will.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. If I understand the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, there will be no motion offered to instruct the conferees, but rather we accept the proposition so graciously extended to us and so graciously accepted by the majority leader, with this one thing in mind, that when the matter comes back, if the House conferees agree to public housing in any form or fashion or number, that we will have an opportunity to vote on it without any strings or reservations or questions of parliamentary procedure involved, and that is why the motion to instruct is not being made, is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think the gentleman from Indiana will verify that as being correct.

Mr. HALLECK. Yes, but may I say I do not know just what the gentleman means by strings and so forth. I said I would not engage in any sharp practice. So far as I know the Speaker would recognize someone to make a motion to recommit with instructions who wanted to present this issue. I understand what it is about, and I am sure that everyone does. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to meet the issue at that time.

Mr. COLMER. Of course, what I had in mind, and may I say I accept what the gentleman has said, and I think I know what he means. But, what I had in mind was—one, that there would be no ground on the part of anyone who had voted against public housing before or who had voted in favor of it, to have any parliamentary situation involved other than voting his own conviction. No. 2 was that the parliamentary situation would be such on that occasion that we could have that opportunity because, as the gentleman knows, ordinarily there is only one motion to recommit and we could be "parliamentaried," if I may use that term, out of position.

Mr. HALLECK. Certainly no one is going to indulge in any such practice as that.

We talked about being ingenious a litle while ago. The gentleman is quite ingenious himself, and I am quite sure he and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and others can devise a motion to recommit which will present their viewpoint.

I am confident the gentlemen do not want to foreclose any argument I might make in respect to it. After you devise the motion to recommit you will not argue and attempt to persuade people perhaps that they are to vote against the motion to recommit. I would not want it to be understood you took that position.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, let me make it perfectly clear—and I think that the gentleman from Indiana and I understand each other—that we appreciate the cooperation of the gentleman from Indiana to see that we get a yea-and-nay vote, a cleancut issue. How anybody votes is his business, and how the gentleman from Indiana votes is his business.

We do not deny that we have a little ingenuity on our side, as the gentleman from Indiana has indicated, but in the Rules Committee we had a little display of ingenuity the other day, and the gentleman from Indiana demonstrated that he possessed more ingenuity than we, and we just want to be sure that he is on our side so he can give us the benefit of his superior ingenuity.

Mr. HALLECK. You kind of got in my corner today, and I will get in your corner to see that you get the vote you want.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I said I would make the motion to appoint conferees, but in view

of the circumstances I will not make that motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, TALLE, KILBURN, SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, and PATMAN.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 589) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, that there be printed 700 additional copies of House Report No. 1698, current Congress, entitled "Social Security amendments of 1954"; of which 500 copies shall be for the House document room and 200 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight tomorrow to file reports on the bill H. R. 6658 and on the bill H. R. 713, and sundry other bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 586 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] and at this time I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 586 which will make in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

House Resolution 586 provides for an open rule, waiving points of order with 1 hour of general debate on the bill itself.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has five principal objectives which I think merit the thoughtful consideration of the Congress. First this bill would authorize the Administrator of General Services, subject to regulations by the President, to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and pools of equipment for lease or rent to Federal agencies. The second objective outlined in the bill would be to authorize the Civil Service Commission to issue regulations to govern Federal agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes.

H. R. 8753, if passed, Mr. Speaker, would also direct the Administrator of General Services to report the unauthorized use or the illegal conversion of Government motor vehicles to the head of the agency concerned for investigation, disciplinary action or referral to the Attorney General, as the case may demand.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, would also authorize the head of the executive agency concerned to permit members of the uniformed services to secure transportation—bus, taxicab—on official business and be reimbursed for such expenses and finally Mr. Speaker, this bill would provide that whenever an agency is moved from a GSA-controlled location to another such GSA-controlled location only such furniture and furnishings shall be moved as cannot more economically and efficiently be made available at the new location.

Mr. Speaker, while it is true that the various agencies of our Government that would be affected by this bill were not on the whole favorably disposed toward the provisions contained therein, nevertheless I think this piece of legislation is basically sound.

At the hearing conducted before the Rules Committee on this bill it was brought out that substantial savings running into the millions of dollars have been effected wherever and whenever these general ideas have been put into practice.

The General Services Administrator hopes to save about $5 million annually through the establishing of 100 interagency motor pools in the large metropolitan areas of the United States, and this saving in itself makes H. R. 8753 a desirable bill.

Mr. Speaker, since H. R. 8753 is aimed at creating greater economy and efficiency in the operations of the Government I hope that the rule will be adopted by the House and that the bill will pass.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 8753, with Mr. GRAHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, as was stated by the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, a bill similar in purpose to this one was introduced in the 82d Congress by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. That bill passed the House but failed of enactment in the Senate and, therefore, did not become law.

I became interested in the possibility of saving large sums of money by operating motor-vehicle pools in my service on the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. That subcommittee, as you know, handles the appropriations for forty-some-odd independent offices and agencies of the Government. I was amazed to learn that the Government owns and operates 260,000 commercial-type motor vehicles, exclusive of combat and tactical vehicles of the Armed Forces. This is a large fleet of motor vehicles, and it seemed to me to offer opportunities for economy through cen-

tralized or consolidated control and management.

I began making inquiries and learned that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Mr. CLARENCE BROWN, tried to do something about it in 1952. I discussed the subject with him and gained his permission to make another effort to enact some legislation on the subject, and the bill we have before us today is the result.

While this bill we have under consideration today, H. R. 8753, is similar in purpose to the Brown bill, it is quite different in detail. A number of agencies of the Government filed objections to the bill as originally introduced, and some of them undertook to have themselves excluded from its operation. Four or five separate hearings were conducted by the Committee on Government Operations, and witnesses appeared before that committee from the agencies seeking to have themselves excluded.

In an effort to meet the objections made by these agencies, the bill was revised a number of times, and the Committee on Government Operations adopted some amendments that were designed to remove as many of the objections as possible, yet maintain the bill's integrity. The bill now before us provides that before the General Services Administration can create and operate an interagency motor-vehicle pool, it must follow procedures established and laid down in advance by the President of the United States. The bill also provides that General Services Administration must set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment and operation of such pools, including a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized, before putting a plan into effect.

The General Services Administration has proof that substantial savings can result from operating motor pools. It has proved that fact in its own operation here in the District of Columbia. By consolidating its motor-vehicle service and by taking full advantage of taxicabs, GSA has been able, through a reduced number of chauffeurs and vehicles, to show an annual saving in its operation right here in the District of Columbia alone amounting to approximately $70,000 per year.

The General Services Administration has been conducting a pilot motor-pool operation at the Federal Center in Denver, Colo. That is a consolidated interagency motor-pool operation. It provides motor vehicles and motor-vehicle service to the Federal agencies located in and operating out of the Denver Federal Center. This pilot operation has been in existence only about 6 months, but during that period there has been a net reduction in the inventory of Government-owned vehicles in the Denver Federal Center of 123 units. The savings will amount to $150,000 per year from this one operation.

If this bill becomes law, it is the plan of GSA to establish interagency motor pools in 15 of the metropolitan areas of the United States. If the experience in these areas prove that substantial economies can be made, the number of areas in which pools are created will be increased to 100. It is estimated by GSA, based upon its experience here in Washington in conducting its own pool, and upon its experience in Denver in operating an interagency pool, that a annual savings of $10 million is possible through reduction in the number of vehicles in use and from consolidated supervision, maintenance, and management. This seems to me worth saving for the taxpayers.

If you are surprised at the substantial savings claimed possible under this bill, let me remind you again that we are dealing with the largest motor-vehicle fleet in the world. Last year the 260,000 commercial-type motor vehicles owned by the Federal Government traveled nearly 2 billion miles. Operating and maintenance costs, including depreciation, amounts to $186 million per year. There would seem to be plenty of room for economy through efficient operation of such a large motor-vehicle fleet, and that is the purpose of this bill.

Another feature of the bill deals with furniture and furnishings. In the past, when GSA has been called upon to move an agency from one building to another, many of those in the agency being moved insisted upon taking their furniture with them. Individuals somehow seem to acquire an affinity for a desk, a typewriter, or a filing cabinet. It costs a lot of money for GSA to transfer furniture and furnishings about from one location to another. This bill would authorize GSA, when moving an agency from one location to another, to move only such furniture and furnishings as cannot more economically and efficiently be made available otherwise at the new location. While the saving involved in this authority will not even approximate that possible in the motor-pool operation, GSA estimates that it will be substantial when all factors are considered.

Another provision of this bill is aimed at eliminating much of the unauthorized use of motor vehicles. Many people have been concerned over the unauthorized, and, in some cases even illegal, use of Government automobiles. A very important feature of this bill clothes GSA, which will operate the motor pools, with the authority to report unauthorized use of motor vehicles to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is working so that disciplinary action may be taken against him or so that the case may be referred for prosecution under the criminal statute if that course seems justified.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I note in the bill the word "Administrator." This refers to whom?

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. That refers to the Administrator of General Services.

Another feature of the bill provides that the Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes. The head of each executive agency will issue the orders and directives that may be necessary to comply with such regulations and is instructed to take the necessary action to test the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators of motor vehicles. The purpose of this provision is to make reasonable assurance that persons who are authorized to operate Government-owned motor vehicles are fit to do so.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I should like to say that the presentation that was made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] to our committe was so clear that Members on both sides, Republican and Democratic, voted for this report. They voted unanimously for the report.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I think the members of the Committee on Government Operations were aware of the tremendous savings possible under a bill of this kind. I was very pleased with the fact that the committee, without exception, agreed to report the bill out.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I yield.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. The present Administrator of the General Services Administration, Edmund F. Mansure, will administer this program, will he not?

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. He has done a noble job, a great job in the initial efforts that he has made to cut down on the use of funds.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. He has certainly shown in the short time that he has occupied that position that he really knows how to bring about economy.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I yield.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. I ask the gentleman to yield in order to commend him for the fine work that he has done on this proposed legislation, particularly in presenting it to the Committee on Government Operations. I am in favor of this legislation and will certainly support it. I feel it is worthy and that the provisions that the author of the bill was so careful to see were written into the bill I am sure will accomplish the end we all desire; that is, greater economy in the use of motor vehicles in the various departments of the Government.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDON].

Mr. CONDON. Mr. Chairman, as the report indicates, this bill came up out of our committee by a unanimous vote with members of both sides of the committee voting for the bill. It was a bill on which we had extensive hearings in our committee. The bill was amended several times during the course of the

hearings. I think the objections which were originally raised by some of the departments have now been ironed out, and the bill is now one which we are united in suggesting be adopted by the Committee and later by the House. I might point out the original Federal Property Administrative Services Act, which was passed in the 81st Congress, was a step toward placing the Government control of its property on a more business-like basis. We think this bill will implement that act and make possible some saving in the use of motor vehicles and some savings in purchases and transfer of furniture, as the various Government agencies move. I want to join my other colleagues in urging the Committee to adopt this bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, the management and operation of a Federal motor vehicle fleet is one of the best fields in Government for obtaining desirable improvements, increased economies, and improved efficiencies. H. R. 8753 will provide authority for the coordinated and cooperative action of the Federal agencies concerned and will enable the Government to establish a number of interagency motor pools throughout the country, resulting in a large savings—it is estimated a savings of approximately $5 million annually. The establishment of the Federal interagency consolidated motor vehicle pools in areas of high Government vehicle density throughout the country is the first step in obtaining the ultimate economies which are available from improving the Government's motor vehicle management. The advantages of establishing these interagency motor pools for all the executive agencies would be to—

First. Increase utilization of motor vehicles with the corresponding reduction of motor vehicles required.

Second. Reduce personnel now required for maintaining duplicating motor vehicle maintenance and management facilities by the Federal agencies.

Third. Increase use of available commercial facilities either as a supplement to existing fleets or as replacements, whichever is cheaper to the Government.

Fourth. Establish the control and responsibility of the motor pools under the supervision of trained technicians, skilled in the science of motor transport and capable of securing the utmost efficiency with the greatest degree of economy.

Fifth. Adoption of commercial and proven methods and procedures of motor pool fleet management, which will reduce cost of operation and maintenance.

Sixth. Increase utilization of motor vehicles by all Federal agencies.

Seventh. Establish a uniform policy for the supervision of motor pools and similar ground rules for the operation of all Federal motor vehicles.

Eighth. Reduce or eliminate unnecessary or unjustified, or possible illegal use of Government-owned motor vehicles.

Under fleet operations, it would be the policy to operate from pools to the extent practical, but to maintain systems flexible enough to make automotive assignments by various methods as required to permit Federal agencies to most effectively perform their jobs. It is not the contention of the General Services Administration that a motor pool system is workable on all occasions. Extensive study has been made by GSA in support of its contention that motor pools are feasible in approximately 100 cities of the United States, which are areas of high vehicle density, such as New York City, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Philadelphia, and Honolulu. A trial run of motor vehicle pools has been in operation in Denver, Colo., for several years, resulting in an annual net savings of approximately $160,000.

Another advantage which results from pool operation where adequate maintenance facilities are available, is that operating costs can be cut by periodic inspections of all vehicles with necessary minor repairs and adjustments made as they are indicated. This preventive maintenance can be an important factor in keeping all operating costs to the minimum. It should be emphasized that ownership of vehicles by central automotive pool and responsibility on the part of the pool for maintenance of the vehicles in no way affects the use of these vehicles in meeting agency needs.

The very essence of the proposal for central pool operation is the principle that greater utilization of a given fleet can be achieved by a single larger pool than by a series of smaller pools, or by individual assignment. The result is that through pool operation the same work can be performed by fewer motor vehicles and a consequent saving to the Government. This principle is followed in private industry, where, of necessity, great emphasis is placed on productivity of the labor force.

H. R. 8753 will permit the Government to develop adequate fleet management practices for the better than 260,000 commercial type vehicles in the United States and its Territories and will produce substantial economies and improved efficiency and act as a deterrent to misuse of Government vehicles.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 8753, by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS]. I think it should be said at the start that this matter was discussed in the Committee on Appropriations, and particularly in the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, and that we are convinced that the adoption of this idea will increase efficiency and bring about savings. A similar pool, conducted as an experiment in Colorado, showed a saving of better than $100,000 in the time it was conducted. This broader program, authorized in the bill, could result in savings of better than $5 million a year.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee seriously considered putting this idea into effect by means of a limitation, written into the independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal year 1955. We decided against that because of the details which the author felt should be included in such a measure, as shown by the wording of the bill before us, and because we were assured that the bill introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina would have a hearing, and action, at the earliest possible moment. We were very glad to cooperate with the Committee on Government Operations, and the bill is now before us.

We do not have to go to Colorado to see the advisability of authorizing the General Services Administration to set up vehicle pools. You can count the cars around the Capitol, standing there, waiting for minor officials of the departments or the agencies, to come out from hearings or conferences. You can check similar stands downtown. You can watch these same minor officials and employees, who for years drove their own cars to work, stroll out of the Mayflower or the Sheraton Park or various other hotels and apartments, and step into a waiting Government car, with a deferential driver. You can stand in front of the House Office Buildings and watch the Government buses drive by. They are large buses. Rarely do they have more than 2 or 3 passengers, sometimes they are empty. The pool idea need only be applied to the District of Columbia, to effect material savings. Yet the situation is repeated, to some degree, in other cities. We gave the job of bringing about efficiency and economy, in the operation of Government vehicles, to the General Services Administration. This bill, in effect, only repeats our previous intentions.

The best examples of the need for pooled transportation or truck use, can be found in agencies which have trucks or specialized vehicles and which use them so infrequently that they stand idle more time than they are in use. All in all, Mr. Chairman, nothing but good can come from this measure and I hope it passes with a large vote.

It is a particular pleasure to me, Mr. Speaker, to support a bill authored by the gentleman from North Carolina, who is a hard-working and able member of the subcommittee of which I am the chairman. It is unusual for a new Member to see one of his bills, of such importance and inherent value to the Government, passed in his first term. But then it was unusual for him to be on the Committee on Appropriations in his first year in the Congress. He was given that committee assignment on the basis of his record in his own State, and he has more than lived up to all expectations. With the gentleman from New Hampshire announced as a candidate for election to the other body, the gentleman from North Carolina becomes, next January, the ranking Republican on this subcommittee, handling the appropriations for more than 40 agencies, which include not only the housekeeping agencies of our Government but such inmportant agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans' Administration, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, the TVA, and many others. The State of North Carolina can well be as proud of Mr. JONAS' record in this Congress as we on the committee are proud to work with him.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time the Clerk will read.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, be printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

(The bill reads as follows:)

Be it enacted, etc., That section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, is amended by inserting, after the section number "211", the subsection designation "(a)", and adding at the end of said section the following new subsections:

"(b) The Administrator shall, in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall have authority from time to time, either on his own initiative, or upon application by any executive agency or agencies, to exempt any executive agency or any activity or type of property from action taken under this subsection, whenever such exemption is necessary for the efficient conduct of the activities of the agency concerned due to its use of motor vehicles in (i) remote locations; (ii) field activities requiring continuous operation; (iii) security, law enforcement, and investigative activities; and (iv) military field training and tactical uses. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided,* That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *And provided further,* That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

"(d) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"(e) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, in any two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (c) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"(f) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (e), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"(g) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (f), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection (e), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"(h) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment to using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"(i) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and shall require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such reguations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"(j) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641) involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"(k) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. 2. Section 10 of such act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, etc.) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture, furnishings, and office equipment used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture, furnishings, and office equipment for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture, furnishings, and office equipment are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture, furnishings, and office equipment previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture, furnishings, and office equipment not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amounts of such writeoff."

SEC. 3. Such act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation."

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such act the words "and operation."

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed and used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, strike lines 3 through 5.

Page 2, strike lines 1 and 2.

Page 2, after line 2, insert "That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378) is amended by adding after the comma following the words 'traffic management' the following: 'establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas'.

"SEC. 2. Section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

"'(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide, wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business'."

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: On page 2, line 9, strike the word "section" and insert in lieu thereof "the text of section."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the other committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 3, after "(b)", strike "The Administrator shall," and insert "Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall."

Page 3, strike lines 23 and 24.

Page 4, strike lines 1 through 8.

Page 4, after line 13, insert new section "(c)", as follows:

"(c) The President shall, within 90 days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations."

Page 5, line 4, strike "(c)" and insert in lieu "(d)."

Page 6, line 1, strike "(d)" and insert in lieu "(e)."

Page 6, line 9, strike "(e)" and insert in lieu "(f)."

Page 6, line 12, after the word "If," strike "in any" and insert "during any reasonable period, not exceeding."

Page 6, line 15, after the word "subsection", strike "(c)" and insert in lieu "(d)."

Page 6, line 23, strike "(f)" and insert in lieu "(g)."

Page 7, line 7, strike "(e)" and insert in lieu "(f)."

Page 7, line 14, strike "(g)" and insert in lieu "(h)."

Page 7, line 15, after the word "subsection", strike "(f)" and insert in lieu "(g)."

Page 7, line 20, after the word "subsection", strike "(e)", and insert in lieu "(f)."

Page 7, line 22, strike "h" and insert in lieu "(i)."

Page 8, line 3, strike "(i)" and insert in lieu "(j)."

Page 8, line 9, after the word "and", strike "shall" and insert "may."

Page 8, after line 17, insert new section "(k)", as follows:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use only': *Provided*, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used."

Page 9, line 7, strike "(j)" and insert in lieu "(l)."

Page 9, line 11, after the word "of", strike "the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 641)" and insert in lieu thereof "title 18 of the United States Code."

Page 9, line 21, strike "(k)" and insert in lieu "(m)."

Page 10, line 8, after "SEC.", strike "2" and insert in lieu "3."

Page 10, line 8, after the word "Section", strike "10" and insert in lieu "210."

Page 10, line 17, after the word "furniture", strike the comma and insert in lieu "and."

Page 10, line 17, after the word "furnishings", strike ", and office equipment.

Page 10, line 24, after the word "furniture", strike the comma and insert in lieu "and."

Page 10, line 24, after the word "furnishings", strike ", and office equipment."

Page 11, line 5, after the word "furniture", strike the comma and insert in lieu "and."

Page 11, line 5, after the word "furnishings", strike ", and office equipment."

Page 11, line 8, after the word "furniture", strike the comma and insert in lieu "and."

Page 11, line 9, after the word "furnishings", strike ", and office equipment."

Page 11, line 12, after the word "furniture", strike the comma and insert in lieu "and."

Page 11, line 12, after the word "furnishings", strike ", and."

Page 11, lines 12 and 13, strike the first 2 words "office equipment."

Page 11, line 18, after the word "SEC.", strike "3" and insert in lieu "4."

Page 12, line 3, strike "(e)" and insert in lieu "(l)."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: Page 11, line 17, preceding the quotation marks, insert "when furniture or furnishings which have been purchased from trust funds pass to the control of the Administrator pursuant to this subsection, reimbursement shall be made by the Administrator for the fair market value of such furniture and furnishings."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LIPSCOMB: Page 12, line 9, insert a new section:

"SEC. 5. Section 474 of title 14 of the United States Code and the proviso of section 204 of the act of July 31, 1953, 67 Stat. 257, are hereby repealed."

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is just to remove any doubt because the present statute includes this in another place. This is to place it all at one point.

Mr. CONDON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CONDON. The first amendment that was offered, is that the one to take care of the situation that the witnesses for the Railroad Retirement Board testified about?

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Yes. The bill did not state anything on that, so we put it in to clarify the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor-vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 586, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENCOURAGING THE DISTRIBUTION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2802) to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1954, and ending on June 30, 1957, from moneys made available to carry out the provisions of section 32 of such act of August 24, 1935, an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products (including fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustacea, aquatic plants and animals, and any products thereof, including processed and manufactured products), which shall be maintained in a separate fund and used by the Secretary of the Interior (1) to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce by conducting a fishery educational service and fishery technological, biological, and related research programs, the moneys so transferred to be also available for the purchase or other acquisition, construction, equipment, operation, and maintenance of vessels or other facilities necessary for conducting research as provided for in this section, and (2) to develop and increase markets for fishery products of domestic origin and (3) to conduct any biological, technological, or other research pertaining to American fisheries.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, any agency of the United States, or any corporation wholly owned by the United States, is authorized to transfer, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, any vessels or equipment excess to its needs required by the Secretary of the Interior for the activities, studies, and research authorized herein.

"(c) In carrying out the purposes and objectives of this section, the Secretary of the Interior is directed as far as practicable to cooperate with other appropriate agencies of the Federal Government, with State or local governmental agencies, private agencies, organizations, or individuals, having jurisdiction over or an interest in fish or fishery commodities and he is authorized to appoint an advisory committee of the American fisheries industry to advise him in the formulation of policy, rules and regulations pertaining to requests for assistance, and other matters.

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to retransfer any of the funds not to exceed $1,500,000 to be made available under this section to the Secretary of Agriculture to be used for the purposes specified in section 1 of this act, and only such funds as are thus transferred shall be used for the purposes specified in section 1 of this act with respect to domestically produced fishery products.

"(e) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available until expended, except (1) that not more than $3 million be spent in any fiscal year and (2) that the balance of the fund shall not exceed $5 million at the end of any fiscal year, and the Secretary of the Interior shall retransfer the funds in excess of said $5 million balance to the Secretary of Agriculture to be used for the purposes specified in section 32 of the act of 1935 (49 Stat. 774; 7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended.

"(f) The Secretary of the Interior shall make a report to the appropriate committees of Congress annually on the use of the separate fund created under section 2 of this act."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the bill just passed was brought to the House by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], and I think he should get full credit for the authorship of it. This bill will create considerable economy. The gentleman has given a lot of thought and attention to it. The gentleman from California, my colleague [Mr. LIPSCOMB], has also given much study and attention to this bill. I think the RECORD should show that they have both worked hard to perfect it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I say that the rapidity with which the bill went through shows how careful the bill was considered in committee, and it shows that the Committee on Government Operations, at least on this bill, is a very fine functioning committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman will notice that in the consideration of the bill the gentleman from California [Mr. LIPSCOMB], and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] handled the bill in its passage through the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And very efficiently.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. My remarks, inferentially, were a compliment, in a sense, to the chairman.

I simply want to make the observation that the bill before the House now is a very excellent bill. I commend the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for reporting the bill out favorably, and I know it will bring about a lot of benefit to the fishing industry which badly needs favorable consideration, not only in this direction, but in many other directions that we might consider in the future.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I am strongly in favor of this bill, which is similar to H. R. 7641 which I introduced in the House and which was approved by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Specifically, the bill now under consideration would require the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1954, and ending on June 30, 1957, from moneys made available to carry out the provisions of section 32 of such act of August 24, 1935, an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products.

The moneys so transferred would be maintained in a separate fund and used by the Secretary of the Interior to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce by conducting a fishery educational service and fishery technological, biological, and related research programs, and to develop and increase markets for fishery products of domestic origin.

The essence of this bill is not new. In 1939 a more encompassing measure in this regard became law. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to bring the 1939 act up to date and to make it more effective. The bill has already passed the Senate.

ACT OF 1939

The 1939 act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use not more than $1,500,000 per year of section 32 funds to purchase and divert surplus fishery products for distribution through relief channels. It also permits him to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior $75,000 to conduct a fishery educational service and $100,000 to develop and increase markets for fishery products of domestic origin.

In practice, the authority to purchase surplus fishery products has never been used, although in recent years the funds for a fishery educational service and for market development have been regularly transferred.

Since enactment of the act of 1939, however, gross receipts from duties on fishery products have increased enormously. In 1940 the total amount was $4,772,428; by 1952 it had increased to $11,982,000, an increase of more than 250 percent.

It is clear that during a period when the domestic fishing industry has been increasingly in need of assistance in meeting competition from abroad, it has been making increasingly large indirect contributions for purposes unrelated to this need. The proposed bill is aimed at correcting this plainly unfair situation.

NEED OF LEGISLATION

The urgent need of this measure is self-evident.

In recent years, the fishing industry throughout the United States has become confronted with increasingly difficult problems. Nearby fishing grounds have become depleted and, as a result, the fisherman finds it necessary to travel four and five hundred miles before he can locate fish. A thousand mile journey is not unusual, as a result of the constantly changing habits of fish and their habitats. The reasons for these changes are to a large degree unknown.

Fishing techniques are constantly changing and unless there is proper guidance and practical application, the

fishermen face overwhelming handicaps in a market with a strong international competition.

Declining profits in some areas and sustained losses in others have made it impossible to secure capital to find the answer to problems which threaten the very existence of the industry.

IMPORT FIGURES

Imports have soared at a terrific pace in the past quarter century.

In 1939 imports represented only 9 percent of the domestic production of groundfish fillets.

In 1952, imports represented 81 percent.

In 1940, imports amounted to only 9 million pounds; in 1952, 107 million pounds. In all these years while imports increased 1,200 percent, our own production increased only 8 percent. Government aid, natural advantages, and lower standards of labor in foreign countries have mitigated against the domestic industry.

In 1941, imports represented only 7 percent of domestic consumption. In 1952, they represented 45 percent.

While our production of fish has increased only 8 percent in 13 years, the cold-storage holdings have increased 200 percent.

Because of low labor costs and other factors the average price ex-vessel for ocean perch at St. Johns was only 2 cents per pound while in Gloucester it was, at the same time, 3.93 cents per pound.

SCOPE OF MEASURE

The importance of the fishing industry to every man and woman in this Nation is very apparent. In peace and wartimes, it is invaluable.

Despite outside pressure and uncertainties of the moment, I am confident that the fishing industry, with proper guidance in the field of technological development, will make notable advances in the food market of our Nation. New ideas, new confidence and new fields will bring new investments and growth. The fishing industry, while old, is still young in technological development. The men who form a part of it have faced and overcome many obstacles of the past. They merely seek a guiding hand in very specialized fields of techniques and science.

In the field of biological and oceanographic research, the most urgent need is to explore the reasons for fluctuations in the supply of fish. Experts tell us that hope for overcoming this problem lies in research of ocean currents, changes in water temperature, availability of fish food, and other shifting conditions. With present knowledge, it is impossible to distinguish fluctuations in accessibility and to advise fishermen accordingly.

In the technological field, development could be undertaken of chemical tests for freshness of chilled and frozen fish and shellfish so as to provide means for control of quality. Study could be initiated of methods of freezing shrimp at sea in the Gulf of Mexico area to prevent spoilage. Methods might also be found of handling, freezing, and packaging southern oysters to broaden the market beyond the now purely local distribution of the fresh product.

To develop and increase markets for fishery products, much more data than is now available, would be helpful in determining the proper utilization of our salt-water and fresh-water fishery resources. Surveys could usefully be made of the distribution of fishery products in the larger cities in order to determine the changes in marketing since the advent of the frozen packages fish and shellfish products.

Among the educational projects beneficial to the industry which a lack of funds precludes at this time, is the development of new uses for underdeveloped and less popular species, both fresh water and salt water, so as to provide year round employment and stabilize market prices for the fishermen, processors, marketers, and consumers of domestically produced fishery products. I could cite many other examples of projects which the proposed bill would make possible.

There should be no concern in agricultural areas that this bill will limit section 32 funds for their purposes. Under the Agricultural Act of 1949, the Department of Agriculture cannot accumulate funds in excess of $300 million. Last year it was necessary to return twenty-seven millions to the Treasury, which represents about 9 times the amount that will be diverted by this bill.

For many years, there has been a strong relationship in legislative matters between agriculture and fisheries. The act of 1939 and legislation during the war tied these industries together in certain respects. In certain circles, fishermen are, and properly so, called farmers of the sea. This legislation would give to the fishing industry much needed research to assure its existence.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, that this matter is brought up. I think it is going to be a good thing for the fishing industry.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WILSON of California. I wish to associate myself with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] in regard to this bill and to assure you that I am wholeheartedly in favor of it.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending bill. To my mind there can be no question of the need for this legislation. It would permit a portion of the receipts from import duties on fishery products to be allocated to the Department of the Interior for the purpose of developing a program of research in the fishing industry. Fishing is an important industry in Rhode Island and one which has, unfortunately, been on the decline in recent years. We, in Rhode Island, are acutely aware of the problems of the fisherman and are disturbed by conditions in this industry resulting from the lack of a comprehensive research program.

The subject bill provides, not for an appropriation, but for a transfer of funds available. It should be pointed out that the fisherman is not looking for a subsidy or for price supports. He is only asking that 30 percent of the revenue from imported fishery products be allotted for exploring ways and means of harvesting and marketing more and better fishery products for the nutritional benefit of the entire Nation.

I have seen such excellent results attained by a sound program of medical research that I am enthusiastic about the possibilities inherent in an intelligent program of fishery research. However, the industry itself cannot embark on such a program without help. It is composed of many individuals and small companies which lack the resources necessary to carry on a coordinated research activity.

They need help and they are certainly entitled to at least a portion of the same type of help which is so freely given to the agricultural industry. While I feel that the amount of the proposed transfer of funds is not enough to do the job in an adequate and proper fashion, it is at least a start in the right direction and I earnestly hope that it is approved by this body.

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks in connection with this measure at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill which was introduced by our distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

The fishing industry is one of great importance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Boston is an important center of that industry in addition to Gloucester and other places. Many constituents whom I represent in the Boston area are engaged in this industry, and have urged favorable action on this bill.

The fishing industry has had some hard going in recent years due partly to the huge increase of imported frozen fish. It has been said that some of those imports were stimulated through the use of mutual aid funds in a competing area.

However that may be, this bill offers an opportunity to take a constructive step in support of this industry. It gives badly needed support to research and other activities affecting it. Here is a wise and proper step that the Congress can take that does not involve large ap-

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), is amended by adding after the comma following the words "traffic management"

the following: "establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,".

SEC. 2. The text of section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the Act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

"(b) Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of

economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection

(b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

"(d) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided,* That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall

be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *And provided further,* That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.

"(e) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"(f) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, during any reasonable period, not exceeding two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (d) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles

and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"(g) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (f), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"(h) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (g), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may

be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection (f), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"(i) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment to using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"(j) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and may require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use only': *Provided,* That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

"(l) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of title 18 of the United States Code involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate dis-

ciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"(m) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Charter Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. 3. Section 210 of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture and furnishings used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administra-

tor, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture and furnishings for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture and furnishings are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture and furnishings previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture and furnishings not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off when furniture or furnishings which have been purchased from trust funds pass to the control of the Administrator pursuant to this subsection, reimbursement shall be made by the Ad-

ministrator for the fair market value of such furniture and furnishings."

SEC. 4. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation".

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION".

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"(l) The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed and used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot."

SEC. 5. Section 474 of title 14 of the United States Code and the proviso of section 204 of the Act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 257), are hereby repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1954.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

ordered the bill favorably reported with amendments. As approved, the bill would provide a total of $98,748,141, an increase of $16,392,196 over the House-passed figure of $82,355,945.

Prior to this action, the Legislative-Judiciary Subcommittee marked up this bill and reported it to the full committee.

APPROPRIATIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, completed marking up H. R. 9517, District of Columbia appropriations for fiscal 1955, and ordered the bill favorably reported with amendments. As approved, the bill would provide a total of $170,359,816, an increase of $1,871,978 over the House-passed figure of $168,487,838.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS AND NOMINATIONS APPROVED

Committee on Armed Services: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the following:

4,575 nominations in the Army and Air Force;

Without amendment—S. 3284, to provide for the deposit of savings of enlisted personnel of all the services; H. R. 9340, authorizing transfer of certain land in Camp Blanding to State of Florida; H. R. 6725, to extend the authority for the appointment of certain officers in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps; and S. 3539, to amend the Career Compensation Act to provide for the computation of reenlistment bonuses for members of the uniformed services; and

Amended—H. R. 9005, to continue the effectiveness of the act of July 17, 1953, relative to expediting defense production through the construction of defense plants by the Government (amended to extend act for 1 year); and S. 3466, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries each for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Prior to their approval, testimony was heard on S. 3284 from Maj. John T. McCabe, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Army; and on S. 3539 from Maj. Samuel Lemley, Directorate, Personnel Planning, Air Force.

JOINT AIR RESERVE TRAINING FACILITY

Committee on Armed Services: The Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction approved, with a proviso, Navy acquisition 98, Alvin Callendar Field, New Orleans, La. The proviso stipulates that the cost shall not exceed $30 million.

Prior to approval of this project, testimony was heard thereon from Senator Ellender, Representative Hébert, and Assistant Secretary of Defense Franklin G. Floete.

NOMINATIONS, AND COMMUNIST INTERFERENCE IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments S. Con. Res. 91, expressing the sense of Congress in support of the Organization of American States and against interference by the international Communist movement in Western Hemisphere. Committee also approved the nomination of Charles E. Saltzman, of New York, to be Under Secretary of State for Administration, 38 routine nominations in the Foreign Service, and 4 nominations to the Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange.

GOVERNMENT VEHICLES AND REPORTS

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Legislative Program met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the full committee (1) with amendments H. R. 8753, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, relating to Government motor vehicles, and (2) with an amendment H. R. 6290, to discontinue certain reports by departments and agencies to the Congress.

The subcommittee deferred action, until its next meeting on June 30, on S. 2473 (H. R. 5605), payments in lieu of taxes to States or local taxing units.

ARIZONA POWER FACILITIES

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation held hearings on S. 3382, authorizing Federal sale and conveyance of certain transmission facilities and related property in Arizona. Testimony was heard from the following witnesses: M. J. Dowd, consulting engineer, accompanied by Norchutt Ely, appearing in behalf of the Imperial Irrigation District of California; K. F. Wingfield, administrator, Arizona Power Authority; and Elmer Bennett, legislative counsel, accompanied by Arthur B. Vieregg, technical review staff, both of the Interior Department.

TRIP LEASING

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Committee concluded hearings on H. R. 3203, to prohibit the ICC from regulating the duration of certain leases for the use of equipment by motor carriers, after hearing testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses:

Favoring the bill were Lloyd C. Halvorson, National Grange, and Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union; and

Opposing enactment of the bill were P. M. Greenberg, Werner Transportation Co., Chicago, and Robert J. McBride, representing Common Carrier Conference of ATA. Also testifying was Sidney Alterman, Alterman Transport Lines, Miami, Fla.

George D. Riley, AFL, filed a statement with regard to this bill.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

Committee on Public Works: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the following:

(1) An original joint resolution (S. J. Res. 170) embodying the provisions of S. Con. Res. 44, approval of conveyance of certain public-use terminal properties by the TVA;

(2) Without amendment H. R. 7913, to convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas, and H. R. 2683, to extend authority to the Secretary of Interior to provide public works and enter into agreements with applicants under the Alaska Public Works Act of 1950; and

(3) With an amendment H. R. 7664, providing for development of Priest Rapids site on Columbia River, Wash.

Committee will meet again on Monday, June 28, for the consideration of H. R. 7815, providing for construction, operation, and maintenance of Cougar Dam, Oreg.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 28, at 12 o'clock noon. For program see Congressional Program Ahead in this DIGEST.

Committee Meetings

FARM PROGRAM

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 9680, with amendments, to provide for continued price support for agricultural products; to augment the marketing and disposal of such products; and to provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Committee on the District of Columbia: The Talle subcommittee heard officials of the Metropolitan Police Department at an inquiry today, which was called in connection with the attack made on Representative Curtis (Missouri) by a gang of teen-age hoodlums last Wednesday night. Representing the Police Department were Robert V. Murray, Chief; Inspector George R. Wallrodt, Deputy Chief; Capt. Thomas R. Rasmusen, head of the first precinct where the attack occurred; Capt. John F. Ryan, head of the Juvenile Squad; and Pvts. Sam Rogovsky and Patrick Sohocky, the officers on the scene who took the report of the incident from Representative Curtis. Chief Murray cited the Department's full knowledge of the growing problem of juvenile hoodlumism, and related that he had alerted all precincts to crack down on rowdyism last August. Captain Rasmusen stated that it was his confident opinion that the attackers would soon be apprehended. He added that upon apprehension they would be turned over to the social department of the juvenile court, but further action by this group would not be disclosed. U. S. Attorney Leo J. Rover concurred in Captain Rasmusen's opinion regarding the policy existing in the juvenile court, and recommended that Congress request the record of results from the court.

FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE

Committee on House Administration: The Morano subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 8917, as amended, to entitle members of the Armed Forces on active duty in time of war to vote in the national election, if otherwise qualified, without regard to State law relating to registration or without payment of any poll tax or other tax. The group recommended that this amended version be substituted for the text of the Senate-passed measure, S. 1654. Speaking on behalf of the bill for the Department of Defense was Maj. Francis J. Grogan, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Army.

PUBLIC LANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The D'Ewart subcommittee approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee, each with amendments—H. R. 6451 and 7229, private bills; H. R. 6814, to facilitate the acquisition of non-Federal land within areas of the national park system; H. R. 8006, to safeguard the rights of riparian landowners in Wisconsin whose title to property has been brought into question by reason of errors in the original survey and grant; and H. R. 8205, to authorize the conveyance to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric-transmission-line purposes across lands of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va. Witnesses heard on H. R. 6451 were Representative Stringfellow (Utah), author of the bill, and Donovan S. Koontz, Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of Interior, who was interrogated regarding the Department's attitude on the proposal. Mr. Koontz also spoke in support of H. R. 7229. Representative Gary (Virginia), author of H. R. 8205, testified on behalf of that measure along with Jackson E. Price, Chief Counsel of the National Park Service. Mr. Price was also heard in favor of H. R. 6814. On H. R. 8006, the subcommittee heard its author, Representative O'Konski (Wisconsin), and James Lanigan, Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Interior, who was in favor of the bill, as amended. He was accompanied by Donald B. Clement, Assistant

Calendar No. 1957

83D CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 1941

AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES TO ESTABLISH, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE CENTRALIZED MOTOR VEHICLE POOLS AND SYSTEMS

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 8753

AN ACT TO AMEND THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED, TO AUTHORIZE THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLE POOLS AND SYSTEMS AND TO PROVIDE OFFICE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS WHEN AGENCIES ARE MOVED TO NEW LOCATIONS, TO DIRECT THE ADMINISTRATOR TO REPORT THE UNAUTHORIZED USE OF GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLES, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO REGULATE OPERATORS OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED MOTOR VEHICLES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 20 (legislative day, JULY 2,) 1954.—Ordered to be printed

---

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
42006 WASHINGTON : 1954

SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

KARL E. MUNDT, South Dakota
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, Maine
HENRY C. DWORSHAK, Idaho
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, Illinois
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, Maryland
CHARLES E. POTTER, Michigan

JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
JOHN F. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri
THOMAS A. BURKE, Ohio
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina

WALTER L. REYNOLDS, *Chief Clerk and Staff Director*
ANN M. GRICKIS, *Assistant Chief Clerk*
RICHARD J. O'MELIA, *General Counsel*
ELI E. NOBLEMAN, *Professional Staff Member*
GLENN K. SHRIVER, *Professional Staff Member*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

MARGARET CHASE SMITH, Maine, *Chairman*

JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, Maryland

JOHN F. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
THOMAS A. BURKE, Ohio

Calendar No. 1957

83D CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 1941

AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES TO ESTABLISH, MAINTAIN, AND OPERATE CENTRALIZED MOTOR VEHICLE POOLS AND SYSTEMS

JULY 20 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MUNDT, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8753]

The Committee on Government Operations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems; to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations; to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles; and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles; and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The committee amendments are as follows:

On page 5, line 11, beginning with the word "Payments", strike out all to and including line 13.

On page 7, line 12, strike out the word "to", and insert in lieu thereof the word "by".

On page 7, line 17, before the word "personnel", insert the word "civilian".

On page 11, line 2, strike out the word "when" and insert in lieu thereof a period and the word "When".

On page 11, line 19, strike out the word "and", and insert in lieu thereof the word "or".

On page 11, line 22, immediately after the word "depot", insert a comma and the following:

and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, in order to accomplish five principal objectives:

(1) To authorize the Administrator of General Services, subject to regulations issued by the President, to establish and operate motor vehicle pools or systems and pools of equipment for lease or rent to Federal agencies, when analytical justifications indicate that the establishment of such systems will effect savings in the operations of motor vehicles;

(2) To authorize the Civil Service Commission to issue regulations to govern Federal agencies in authorizing personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes, and to prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators;

(3) To direct the Administrator of General Services to report the unauthorized use or the illegal conversion of Government motor vehicles to the head of the agency concerned for further investigation, and for either disciplinary action or referral to the Attorney General, as appropriate;

(4) To authorize the head of the executive agency concerned to permit members of the uniformed services to secure transportation (bus, taxicab, etc.) while on official business within the limits of their official duty stations, and to provide for reimbursement by the appropriate agency; and

(5) To provide that, whenever an agency is moved from a GSA-controlled location to another such GSA-controlled location, only such furniture and furnishings shall be moved as cannot more economically and efficiently be made available at the new location.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The first amendment approved by the committee provided for striking the sentence "Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services, shall be accounted for as other contractual services," on page 5, line 11 through line 13. This sentence was deleted from the bill since the budgetary classification of "other contractual services" is based not on statute but on Budget-Treasury regulations. The committee has been assured that all agencies will be advised to account for payments to the fund for motor pool rentals and services as "other contractual services," and that applicable regulations will be amended accordingly.

The amendment on page 7, line 12, corrects a clerical or typographical error in the text—the scrip, tokens, etc., use of which is authorized by the subsection, would necessarily be used for the making of payments *by* rather than *to* the using agencies for services rendered.

The amendment on page 7, line 17, providing for the insertion of the word "civilian", was recommended by the Department of Defense. Spokesmen for the Department stated that the directives issued by that Department pursuant to regulations of the Civil Service Commission should specifically apply to authorized civilian personnel as contrasted to military personnel who are authorized to operate motor vehicles. This change is requested because the procedures for the administration of uniformed personnel differ greatly from procedures for civilian personnel. The physical fitness requirements for military

personnel would normally be expected to be higher than those prescribed for civilian employees. Based upon compliance with requirements specified in military regulations, military drivers are licensed to drive specific types of vehicles. Such licenses are recognized in all States as long as military personnel are driving military vehicles. It is not considered practical to require military personnel to obtain local driver's licenses in addition to military licenses already prescribed.

The committee amendment on page 11, line 2, corrects a typographical error by making a separate sentence of new matter inserted by amendment from the floor of the House.

The committee amendment on page 11, line 19, substitutes the word "or" for the word "and," so as to exclude from the definition of motor vehicle for the purposes of the act, vehicles designed *or* used for military training, combat, or tactical purposes. The Department of Defense recommended this substitution in order to make clear that commercial-type vehicles used primarily for such purposes should be excluded from the definition and hence not subject to pooling. It is the intent of the committee that this exclusion shall apply only to vehicles regularly assigned and used predominantly for military training, combat, or tactical purposes.

The Department of Defense, in requesting this change, stated that it is necessary in order to cover the contingency where units are issued commercial-type vehicles in lieu of multiple-drive vehicles as a part of their normal table of organization equipment. The services are currently reviewing the types of vehicles normally issued to various units with a view to substituting commercial types for the more expensive cross-country types when the normal mission of the unit does not require cross-country mobility. It was reported to the committee that this program should result in great savings to the Government, but that for the program to be successful commercial-type vehicles issued to units must be given the same exemptions as tactical-type vehicles previously issued to these same units.

The amendment on page 11, line 22, was approved by the committee in order to insure that any agency requiring the use of motor vehicles in connection with its investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence functions vested in it by law would continue to retain exclusive control of such vehicles if the head of such agency determines that such vehicles are essential to the effective performance of such duties.

Although the bill provides that the President may issue regulations exempting the inclusion of such vehicles under the proposed motor vehicle control program, the committee held that it was desirable that these types of vehicles should be specifically excluded under the definition of the term "motor vehicle," contained in subsection (c) of section 4 which also excludes certain vehicles required in connection with military operations.

BACKGROUND

The procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government-owned motor vehicles has been under continuous study by this committee since the enactment of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, 81st Cong.). The act, as amended by Public Law 754, 81st Congress, contained a section (sec. 211) which provided as follows:

MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

SEC. 211. Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (a) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (b) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend "For official use only": *Provided*, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

This amendment, proposed by Senator Mundt, adopted in committee and incorporated in the act as finally approved by the Congress, is reenacted in the pending bill, under subsection 2 (k).

During the 82d Congress, this committee reported a bill, S. 1623 (introduced by Senator McClellan on June 8, 1951), which dealt with the decentralization of Federal employees. It contained a provision of the same import as section 3 of H. R. 8753, governing the movement of furniture and furnishings when an office is moved from one location where space is controlled by GSA to another GSA-controlled building or office.

On July 24, 1951, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 4924) designed to effect economy and efficiency in the utilization of Government-owned motor vehicles. This bill provided that the acquisition and assignment of passenger-carrying vehicles for use by executive agencies shall be made by the Administrator of General Services, and that the custody, repair, disposition, and accountability of Government-owned office furniture and fixtures shall be administered by the General Services Administration. H. R. 4924 passed the House of Representatives on May 7, 1952, but failed of final enactment pending further study by this committee.

On April, 24, 1952, Senator McClellan introduced a committee bill, S. 3064, which provided for the establishment and operation of motor vehicle pools and systems and for centralizing the control over passenger-carrying vehicles and office furniture in the Administrator of General Services. Representative Jonas introduced H. R. 4457 in the present Congress, which contained certain of the provisions of H. R. 4924 and S. 3064.

The original committee bill, providing for the establishment of central motor vehicle pools and systems was reintroduced in the Senate in the 83d Congress by Senator McCarthy, under date of April 7, 1953 (S. 1582). In response to requests from the chairman, a number of clarifying amendments were submitted by Federal agencies opposed to specific provisions of S. 1582, for committee consideration. The staff of the committee, after consultation with, and the active cooperation of, representatives of the General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, the legislative counsel of the Senate, and other interested agencies, prepared a further revised committee bill which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Mundt as S. 3155, on March 19, 1954. The changes incorporated in S. 3155 were designed to insure that the proposed motor vehicle control program would not interfere with Federal operations in specified areas such as defense, law enforcement, etc. Following the introduction of S. 3155 in the Senate, an identical bill, H. R. 8753, was introduced in the

House of Representatives on April 7, 1954. This latter bill also contained a so-called furniture control section.

The House Committee on Government Operations held hearings on H. R. 4457 on March 17, 1954, to consider amendments submitted to the committee by the affected agencies and the administration. Hearings on the revised bill, H. R. 8753, were resumed on May 5, 1954, and further perfecting amendments were approved in committee and on the floor of the House so as to include recommended changes submitted to this committee.

The major difference between the motor vehicle control provisions of the Senate bill, S. 3155, and the House bill, H. R. 8753, is a requirement that the President shall issue regulations to establish procedures for the implementation of determinations by the Administrator of General Services, rather than leaving the matter to the discretion of the Administrator. This amendment permits the President to provide for the exemption of certain vehicles required for law enforcement or Federal agencies carrying on special activities where the identification and central control of vehicles might interfere with the effective operations of the agency.

The amendments approved in the House of Representatives were adopted with the objective of eliminating the objections of agencies previously opposed to some of the broader provisions of S. 3155 and H. R. 8753. The Subcommittee on the Legislative Program, which considered the House bill and proposed amendments in executive session on June 25, 1954, was assured by representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and of Federal agencies primarily affected that, with the adoption of the amendments now incorporated in the bill, there would be no objection to its passage.

CONCLUSIONS

As has been pointed out above, the Senate Committee on Government Operations has had under consideration a number of proposals having the same objective as the pending measure, since 1949. During that period, numerous consultations have been held with representatives of the various agencies primarily affected by the provisions of H. R. 8753, in an effort to perfect a bill which would accomplish the purposes set forth, with adequate safeguards to insure that those agencies requiring specially equipped vehicles, or vehicles essential to the performance of Federal services authorized by law, which could not be operated satisfactorily under a pool system, were exempted from conflicting controls.

The General Services Administrator, who has been active in the promotion of legislation dealing with this problem, has stated that he hopes to effect savings of from 5 to 10 million dollars annually through the eventual establishment of some 100 interagency motor pools in areas of high Federal vehicle density in the United States. It is contemplated that the authority vested in the Administrator will permit the disposal or take out of operation many of the estimated 260,000 commercial-type motor vehicles now being operated by the various agencies of the Federal Government at an estimated annual cost of $186 million.

In arriving at the estimate of savings, the General Services Administration has conducted tests in various areas by consolidating

motor vehicle services and taking full advantage of present public transportation facilities which are reported to have drastically reduced the number of chauffeurs and vehicles. Among those areas where these tests have been made, to illustrate the savings that should accrue through the program proposed under the pending legislation, the General Services Administration cites the fact that savings approximating $70,000 per year have been effected in the District of Columbia, through GSA use of taxicabs and buses in lieu of chauffeur-driven passenger cars, and an interagency motor pool established at the Denver Federal Center near Denver, Colo., effected a reduction of 123 units with an estimated saving of $150,000 per year.

The provision of H. R. 8753 (sec. 2 (j)), which authorizes the Civil Service Commission to issue regulations governing the physical fitness of operators of motor vehicles on official business, and requiring operators to obtain a permit or operator's license, should make possible better utilization of motor vehicles, fewer highway accidents involving Government vehicles, and a reduction in tort claims arising from such accidents.

The provision (sec. 3) giving the Administrator a measure of control over the movement of furniture when agencies or activities are assigned to new space will make possible substantial savings through reduction in moving expenses and in wear and tear on furniture resulting from moves.

The committee therefore believes that the enactment of H. R. 8753, as amended, will effect appreciable economies and bring about increased efficiency in the operations of the Government, and recommends its enactment.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

The following section-by-section analysis of the bill contains a brief outline of each section, together with explanatory information indicating committee interpretations as to how the provisions of the bill will be administered by the General Services Administrator.

The first section of H. R. 8753 amends section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), as amended, to extend the congressional declaration of policy, relating to the establishment of motor vehicle pools and systems for transportation of Government personnel and property within specified areas.

Section 2

(a) This subsection spells out congressional policy to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property; to require proper Government motor vehicle identification; prevent unauthorized use of such vehicles; increase utilization of and reduce the number of vehicles used by the Government; set up central motor pools and motor transport systems, and promote safe operation of such vehicles.

Under subsection (b) the Administrator is directed, subject to Presidential regulations to be issued under subsection (c), to establish and operate, through GSA or any other executive agency, motor vehicle pools and systems to serve executive agencies. The bill directs that the Administrator, in deciding whether to establish any pool or system, must give consideration to economy, efficiency, or

service, and to the agency program activities in advance of activation of a motor control system in any area. Interagency pools are contemplated, for the most part, in areas of high Federal density.

The pools or systems will be established by consolidation and taking over vehicles and related equipment and supplies from executive agencies in the area served, and by acquisition otherwise.

The motor vehicle services involved may be furnished through use of commercially owned cars and trucks, transit or bus facilities, taxicabs, local or interstate common carriers, Government-owned vehicles, or combinations thereof.

Paralleling section 201 (b) of the act concerning procurement and related functions, provision is also made for furnishing motor vehicle services to any Federal agency, mixed-ownership corporation, or the government of the District of Columbia, upon request.

Subsection (c) provides that regulations shall be issued by the President within 90 days after enactment, to provide for adequate notice to affected agencies, to assure each such executive agency independent review of the Administrator's determination in the event of disagreement with the Administrator concerning participation, or exemption, of the agency's inclusion in a motor pool.

Under subsection (d), the general supply fund is made available for financing the establishment, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicle pools and systems and the furnishing of vehicles, equipment and related services. The authority to purchase or rent vehicles in this section is intended not to be restricted by the provisions of 5 United States Code 78, except for subsection (c) thereof. Payments by using agencies will be at prices fixed by the Administrator so as to recover all elements of cost as described, including among other things the cost of amortizing the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment. Also included are reasonably related administrative and supervisory costs. Costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method.

Subsection (e) requires an analytical justification for the establishment of each motor vehicle pool or system, including cost comparisons to show expected savings.

Subsection (f) requires the keeping of records of cost of establishing and operating pools. This will provide a basis, among other things, for determining the feasibility for continuing any pool where experience (over not to exceed 2 successive fiscal years) fails to demonstrate savings. In the event no savings are realized, the system shall be discontinued, and upon discontinuance vehicles and equipment of comparable value to those received from any agency are to be returned to such agency.

Reimbursement of fair market value is required under subsection (g), where vehicles, equipment, or supplies taken over have been acquired by the owning agency through expenditures from any revolving or trust fund authorized by law.

Under subsection (h), provision is made for the addition to or deduction from general supply fund capital for vehicles, equipment, or supplies taken over or returned by the fund.

Subsection (i) authorizes the Administrator to provide for furnishing, selling, and using scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for making payment by the using agencies for services rendered in transporting property or passengers.

The Civil Service Commission is directed, under the provisions of subsection (j), to issue regulations governing executive agencies in authorizing civilian personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators, and may require operators to obtain such State and local licenses as would be required for the operation of non-Government vehicles. The head of each executive agency is required to issue directives to assure compliance with the Civil Service Commission regulations.

Subsection (k) reenacts the provision of section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, by providing that, under regulations of the Administrator, specific identifying information is required to be conspicuously shown on motor vehicles, with authority in the Administrator to issue exemptions where such identification would interfere with the purpose for which the vehicle is used.

As a deterrent to misuse of Government vehicles, subsection (l) provides for reporting violations of laws relating to the illegal use of Government vehicles to the head of the agency concerned for investigation and, as appropriate, for disciplinary action or referral to the Attorney General for prosecution.

Subsection (m) provides that executive agencies may, by regulation, secure for members of the uniformed services as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, transportation necessary for official business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile shall be defrayed or reimbursed by the agency in which they are serving. It is the purpose of this subsection to allow payment to members of the uniformed services for these traveling expenses on the same basis as permitted for civilian Government employees.

Section 3

A new subsection (g) is added to section 210 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, giving the Administrator control over furniture and furnishings (excluding office equipment) of any executive agency activity being moved from one GSA-controlled space to another when, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, he shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available at the new location. This provision is designed to promote economy and efficiency by allowing GSA to provide furnished rather than unfurnished space and by making available furniture and furnishings at the new location rather than moving furniture from the old location.

Appropriate language has been included to make it clear that trust funds will be reimbursed for furniture and furnishings taken over by GSA under this subsection.

Section 4

Subsections (a) and (b) of this section respectively amend the caption of section 211 in the table of contents and the caption to the text of section 211 to insert the words "and operation."

Subsection (c) adds to the definitions in section 3 of the act, a definition of the term "motor vehicle" which excludes vehicles for military field training, combat, tactical purposes or used principally

within a regularly established post, camp, or depot, and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties.

Section 5

This section repeals two statutory provisions dealing with certain aspects of transportation, for the Coast Guard and Public Health Service. Those provisions are no longer necessary in view of section 2 (m) of the bill. In repealing these provisions it is intended that section 2 (m) be interpreted as preserving to the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service at least the authority vested by the repealed provisions.

For example, the proviso (67 Stat. 257) relating to the Public Health Service authorizes reimbursement for taxicabs, etc., "within and around their designated posts of duty" where subsection (m) uses the phrase "within the limits of their duty stations." It is the intent of the committee that the latter phrase shall be as broadly construed as "within and around," so as to authorize reimbursement for legitimate use of taxicabs and other forms of transportation (including privately owned vehicles) in the conduct of official business by a member of one of the uniformed services who is not in travel status. Thus an officer of the Public Health Service whose duty station is in Washington would continue to be entitled in an appropriate case to reimbursement for expenses incurred in going to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill (H. R. 8753), as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED (PUBLIC LAW 152, 81ST CONG.)

AN ACT To simplify the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property, to reorganize certain agencies of the Government, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

* * * * *

TITLE II—PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Sec. 201. Procurement, warehousing, and related activities.
Sec. 202. Property utilization.
Sec. 203. Disposal of surplus property.
Sec. 204. Proceeds from transfer and disposition of property.
Sec. 205. Policies, regulations, and delegations.
Sec. 206. Surveys, standardization, and cataloging.
Sec. 207. Applicability of antitrust laws.
Sec. 208. Employment of personnel.
Sec. 209. Civil remedies and penalties.
Sec. 210. Operation of buildings and related activities.
Sec. 211. Motor vehicle identification *and operation.*
Sec. 212. Reports to Congress.

* * * * * * *

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is the intent of the Congress in enacting this legislation to provide for the Government an economical and efficient system for (a) the procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services, including related functions such as contracting, inspection, storage, issue, specifications, property identification and classification, transportation and traffic management, *establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,* management of public utility services, repairing and converting, establishment of inventory levels, establishment of forms and procedures, and representation before Federal and State regulatory bodies; (b) the utilization of available property; (c) the disposal of surplus property; and (d) records management.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(k) The term "contractor inventory" means (1) any property acquired by and in the possession of a contractor or subcontractor under a contract pursuant to the terms of which title is vested in the Government, and in excess of the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract; and (2) any property which the Government is obligated or has the option to take over under any type of contract as a result either of any changes in the specifications or plans thereunder or of the termination of such contract (or subcontract thereunder), prior to completion of the work, for the convenience or at the option of the Government.

(l) The term "motor vehicle" means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed or used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot, and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties.

* * * * * * *

OPERATION OF BUILDINGS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

SEC. 210. (a) Whenever and to the extent that the Administrator has been or hereafter may be authorized by any provisions of law other than this subsection to maintain, operate, and protect any building, property, or grounds situated in or outside the District of Columbia, including the construction, repair, preservation, demolition, furnishing, and equipment thereof, he is authorized in the discharge of the duties so conferred upon him—

(1) to purchase, repair, and clean uniforms for civilian employees of the General Services Administration who are required by law or regulation to wear uniform clothing;

(2) to furnish arms and ammunition for the protection force maintained by the General Services Administration;

(3) to pay ground rent for buildings owned by the United States or occupied by Federal agencies, and to pay such rent in advance when required by law or when the Administrator shall determine such action to be in the public interest;

(4) to employ and pay personnel employed in connection with the functions of operation, maintenance, and protection of property at such per diem rates as may be approved by the Administrator, not exceeding rates currently paid by private industry for similar services in the place where such services are performed;

(5) without regard to the provisions of section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, to pay rental, and to make repairs, alterations, and improvements under the terms of any lease entered into by, or transferred to, the General Services Administration for the housing of any Federal agency which on June 30, 1950, was specifically exempted by law from the requirements of said section;

(6) to obtain payments, through advances or otherwise, for services, space, quarters, maintenance, repair, or other facilities furnished on a reimbursable basis, to any other Federal agency, or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of

Columbia, and to credit such payments to the applicable appropriation of the General Services Administration;

(7) to make changes in, maintain, and repair the pneumatic tube system connecting buildings owned by the United States or occupied by Federal agencies in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and to make payments of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533);

(8) to repair, alter, and improve rented premises, without regard to the 25 per centum limitation of section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, upon a determination by the Administrator that by reason of circumstances set forth in such determination the execution of such work, without reference to such limitation, is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security: *Provided*, That such determination shall show that the total cost (rentals, repairs, alterations, and improvements) to the Government for the expected life of the lease shall be less than the cost of alternative space which needs no such repairs, alterations, or improvements. A copy of every such determination so made shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office;

(9) to pay sums in lieu of taxes on real property declared surplus by Government corporations, pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944, where legal title to such property remains in any such Government corporation;

(10) to furnish utilities and other services where such utilities and other services are not provided from other sources to persons, firms, or corporations occupying or utilizing plants or portions of plants which constitute (A) a part of the National Industrial Reserve pursuant to the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948, or (B) surplus real property, and to credit the amounts received therefrom to the applicable appropriation of the General Services Administration;

(11) at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to use proceeds received from insurance against damage to properties of the National Industrial Reserve for repair or restoration of the damaged properties; and

(12) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, real estate and interests therein.

(b) At the request of any Federal agency or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator is hereby authorized to operate, maintain, and protect any building owned by the United States (or, in the case of any wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation, by such corporation) and occupied by the agency or instrumentality making such request.

(c) At the request of any Federal agency or any mixed-ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator is hereby authorized (1) to acquire land for buildings and projects authorized by the Congress; (2) to make or cause to be made, under contract or otherwise, surveys and test borings and to prepare plans and specifications for such buildings and projects prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to the sites thereof; and (3) to contract for, and to supervise, the construction and development and the equipping of such buildings or projects. Any sum available to any such Federal agency or instrumentality for any such building or project may be transferred by such agency to the General Services Administration in advance for such purposes as the Administrator shall determine to be necessary, including the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications or in field supervision, and for general office expenses to be incurred in the rendition of any such service.

(d) Whenever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine such action to be in the interest of economy or efficiency, he shall transfer to the Administrator all functions then vested in any other Federal agency with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of any office building owned by the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any office building or part thereof occupied by any Federal agency under any lease, except that no transfer shall be made under this subsection—

(1) of any post-office building unless the Director shall first determine that such building is not used predominantly for post-office purposes, and functions which are transferred hereunder to the Administrator with respect to any post-office building may be delegated by him only to another officer or employee of the General Services Administration or to the Postmaster General;

(2) of any building located in any foreign country;

(3) of any building located on the grounds of any fort, camp, post, arsenal, navy yard, naval training station, airfield, proving ground, military supply depot, or school, or of any similar facility of the Department of Defense, unless and to such extent as a permit for its use by another agency or agencies shall have been issued by the Secretary of Defense or his duly authorized representative;

(4) of any building which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget finds to be a part of a group of buildings which are (A) located in the same vicinity, (B) utilized wholly or predominantly for the special purposes of the agency having custody thereof, and (C) not generally suitable for the use of other agencies; or

(5) of the Treasury Building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, the buildings occupied by the National Bureau of Standards, and the buildings under the jurisdiction of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator is authorized, in accordance with policies and directives prescribed by the President under section 205 (a) and after consultation with the heads of the executive agencies affected, to assign and reassign space of all executive agencies in Government-owned and leased buildings in and outside the District of Columbia upon a determination by the Administrator that such assignment or reassignment is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security.

(f) There may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, on such date during the fiscal year 1953 as may be determined by the Administrator, a Buildings Management Fund, which shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for buildings management operations and related services, authorized by law to be performed by the General Services Administration. Accounting for the fund shall be maintained on the accrual method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. There is authorized to be appropriated to said fund such sums as may be required, but not to exceed the amount of $10,000,000, and any stocks of supplies and any equipment, available for buildings management functions of the General Services Administration, on hand, or on order, on the date of establishment of said fund, shall also be used to capitalize the fund: *Provided*, That said fund shall be credited with (1) annual advances for nonrecurring expenses, quarterly advances for other expenses, and reimbursements from available appropriations and funds of the General Services Administration and of any other agency, person, or organization to which services, space, quarters, maintenance, repair, or other facilities are furnished, at rates to be determined by the Administrator on the basis of estimated or actual costs (including accrued leave, and maintenance, repair, and, where applicable, depreciation of equipment), and (2) all other reimbursements, and refunds or recoveries resulting from operations of the fund, including the net proceeds of disposal of excess or surplus personal property and receipts from carriers and others for loss of, or damage to property: *Provided further*, That following the close of each fiscal year any net income, after making provision for prior year losses, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That said fund shall not be available for expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 644), or section 5 of the Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345), and shall not be credited with receipts from operations under said provisions of law, or (except as provided in this section for the net proceeds of disposal of excess or surplus property and receipts from loss or damage to property) with any receipts required by any other law to be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture and furnishings used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture and furnishings for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture and furnishings are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so pro-

vided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture and furnishings previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture and furnishings not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off. When furniture or furnishings which have been purchased from trust funds pass to the control of the Administrator pursuant to this subsection, reimbursement shall be made by the Administrator for the fair market value of such furniture and furnishings.

[SEC. 211. Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (a) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (b) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend "For official use only": *Provided*, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.]

MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION *AND OPERATION*

SEC. 211. (a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

(b) Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

(d) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies

so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: Provided, That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: And provided further, That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting.

(c) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

(f) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, during any reasonable period, not exceeding two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (d) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

(g) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (f), the Administrator returns to such corporation or ogency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

(h) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (g), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection (f), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

(i) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment by using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

(j) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing civilian personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and may require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend "For official use only": Provided, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

(l) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of title 18 of the United

States Code involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5, or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

(m) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Charter Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses.

STATUTES REPEALED

Section 474 of title 14 of the United States Code:

[§ 474. Compensation for travel tolls and fares.

[Coast Guard personnel may be directed to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations, and expenses incurred thereby for train, bus, streetcar, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls may be defrayed by the Coast Guard, or the personnel so directed may be reimbursed for such expenses.]

The proviso of section 204 of the Act of July 31, 1953, 67 Stat. 257:

[*Provided*, That hereafter appropriations to the Public Health Service for salaries and expenses shall be available for reimbursement to commissioned officers of the Service for the use of taxicabs and other means of conveyance (including reimbursement for use of privately owned vehicles) within and around their designated posts of duty, such reimbursement to be on the same basis and subject to the same limitations as for civilian officers and employees, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon General or his authorized agent.]

○

Calendar No. 1957

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

[Report No. 1941]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

JULY 20 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954
Reported by Mr. MUNDT, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), is amended by adding after the comma following the words "traffic management" the following: "establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,".

SEC. 2. The text of section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the Act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

"(b) Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Gov-

ernment Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

"(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

"(d) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnish-

ing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided,* That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *And provided further,* That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting. ~~Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services.~~

"(e) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

"(f) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, during any

reasonable period, not exceeding two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (d) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

"(g) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (f), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"(h) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (g), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently returned pursuant to subsection (f), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"(i) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment ~~to~~ *by* using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers.

"(j) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing *civilian* personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and may require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be

necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate.

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use only': *Provided,* That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used.

"(l) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of title 18 of the United States Code involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or

leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641.

"(m) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Charter Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses."

SEC. 3. Section 210 of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of assignment of space by the Admin-

istrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture and furnishings used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture and furnishings for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture and furnishings are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture and furnishings previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture and furnishings not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator,

the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off. ~~when~~ *When* furniture or furnishings which have been purchased from trust funds pass to the control of the Administrator pursuant to this subsection, reimbursement shall be made by the Administrator for the fair market value of such furniture and furnishings."

SEC. 4. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation".

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION".

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"(l) The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed ~~and~~ *or* used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot, *and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforce-*

ment, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties."

SEC. 5. Section 474 of title 14 of the United States Code and the proviso of section 204 of the Act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 257), are hereby repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1954.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1957

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8753

[Report No. 1941]

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

JULY 20 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 13, 1954
For actions of August 12, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 156

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....9
Animal disease.....5
Appropriations.....13
Boundary fence.....13
Committees.....18
Corn.....18
Customs simplification.....14
Dual compensation.....19
Education.....4
Expenditures.....33
Family-size farms.....35
Farm prices.....7
Farm program..1,15,18,26,27
Foreign affairs.....22
Foreign aid.....10,29
Forestry.....24,26
Government competition...32
Lands, grazing.....25
reclamation.....3,16,34
transfer.....25
Loans, farm.....11,20
Personnel.....2,19
Poultry.....5,31
Prices, support.....15,27
Reports.....17
Retirement.....2,19
Social security.....21,27
Statehood.....8,23
Stockpiling.....28
Surplus commodities.....10
Trade, foreign.....28
Transportation.....6,29
Vehicles.....12
Veterans benefits.....30
Virgin Islands.....5
Water facilities.....20
Wheat.....35

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on mutual security authorization bill. Senate passed bills authorizing GSA motor vehicle pools, etc., Mexican boundary fence, and customs simplification. Senate committee reported bill to authorize Interior loans to privately-owned reclamation projects. Sen. Watkins praised Senate passage of farm program bill. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of corn carry over and allowing farmers to elect fellow farmers on ASC committees. House passed bill to give Federal retirement credit for certain State service. Conferees were granted permission to file, by midnight Saturday, farm program conference report.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The conferees were granted permission to file, by midnight Saturday, the conference report on H. R. 9680, the farm program bill (p. 13518).

2. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 1553, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain service rendered States in connection with Federal-State extension, experiment station, forest and watershed protection, plant-pest and animal-disease control, and vocational education programs, and the rural-relief program carried out by the State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations (pp. 13505-6).

   Passed without amendment H. R. 9586, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to limit annuities to employees with 1 year of civilian service in the 2-year period immediately preceding separation (p. 13505).

3. RECLAMATION. Discussed and passed over S. 118, to authorize the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (pp. 13505, 13513).

4. EDUCATION. Concurred in Senate amendment to H. R. 1797, to provide for conveyance by the Interior Department of a tract of land to the Okla. A&M College (p. 13510). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed over H. R. 10077, to restore the USDA animal-poultry inspection authority, regarding imports into the Virgin Islands, on a modified

basis (p. 13505).

6. TRANSPORTATION. Discussed and passed over S. 906, to establish the finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers of passengers and and freight subject to the Interstate Commerce Act (pp. 13502-5).

7. FARM PRICES. Rep. Brooks, La., urged an investigation into the fact that "prices of agricultural commodities are falling without a compensating fall in the prices of these same commodities to the consumer" (p. 13519).

8. STATEHOOD. Mrs. Farrington spoke urging statehood for Hawaii (p. 13518).

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 16 (pp. 13518, 13530).

SENATE

10. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9678, the mutual security authorization bill (pp. 13621-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. FARM LOANS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 3487, to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures (p. 13587).

12. VEHICLES. Passed as reported H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the GSA to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize CSC to regulate operators of Government motor vehicles (p. 13601).

13. MEXICAN FENCE. Passed without amendment S. 114, authorizing appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Mexican western land boundary fence project (pp. 13610-1).

14. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Passed as reported H. R. 10009, to provide for review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs law, etc. (pp. 13612-4).

15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Watkins praised Senate passage of H. R. 9680, the farm program bill, and congratulated Secretary Benson for the "statesmanlike manner" in which he presented to the American public the case for a flexible price-support program (p. 13533).

Sen. Aiken inserted two newpaper editorials commending passage of the farm program bill (pp. 13532-3).

16. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5301, to authorize Interior Department loans to privately owned reclamation projects (S. Rept. 2472) (p. 13531).

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9981, to provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (S. Rept. 2476)(p. 13531).

court decision is. If the Senator feels, after the court decision, that some equities still accrue to the city, the question can be taken up at that time.

I do not believe there is any great emergency which necessitates the handling of the bill in the closing days of this session, while the court case is still pending.

On the other side of the picture, the Senator from Idaho is completely correct when he points out that the Corps of Engineers feels that the amount of money which is provided for in the bill is reasonable, and that the Secretary of the Army, as the record of the case shows, does not object to the bill.

I should like to hear the Senator for a moment on the point I have raised. My objection goes to what I think is a pretty sound policy, namely, that we should not be passing a bill on a matter that has been taken to court. The processes of the court have been invoked. Under those circumstances I think we ought to wait for a court decision, and subsequently, if we think there is justification for legislation, proceed with legislation, at that time. I should like to hear the Senator from Idaho on the question of whether or not I am wrong in my observation that there will be plenty of opportunity, come January, to take care of the case if the court decision does not seem to do equity to the city. So long as it is in the court already, why not wait for the court decision?

Mr. DWORSHAK. So far as the Senator from Idaho is concerned, I shall not press the point insofar as the case pending in the court is concerned. I think the Senator from Oregon has taken a reasonable position. The bill was introduced last March, after several months of negotiation, at the request of the Corps of Army Engineers. The Senator from Idaho was simply trying to cooperate. I presume there is some significance in the fact, if I may be pardoned for injecting a political overtone, that the Attorney General for the city of Sandpoint is the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor. I was simply trying to do everything I could to cooperate with him. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORSE. I assure the Senator from Idaho that I did not know anything about the political overtones or undertones. I now pledge my cooperation, come January, in the event that at that time it is necessary to consider legislation based on the court decision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CARL PIOWATY AND W. J. PIOWATY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1665) for the relief of Carl Piowaty and W. J. Piowaty, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$4,450" and insert "$5,873.33"; in line 8, after the word "States", to insert "which represents principal and interest paid"; and on page 2, line 4, after the word "Act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MOTOR-VEHICLE POOLS AND TO PROVIDE OFFICE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Government operations with amendments, on page 5, line 11, after the word "accounting", to strike out "Payments to the General Supply Fund for motor vehicle pools or systems services shall be accounted for as other contractual services."; on page 7, line 12, after the word "payment", to strike out "to" and insert "by"; in line 17, after the word "authorizing", to insert "civilian"; on page 11, line 2, after "write-off", to strike out "when" and insert a period and "When"; in line 19, after the word "designed", to strike out "and" and insert "or", and in line 22, after the word "depot", to insert "and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE OR FROM FOREIGN SERVICE TO CERTAIN CLASSES

The bill (S. 3778) amending section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I shall not object, once more I should like to ask the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], whether there is in the bill anything to prevent Senate confirmation of the appropriate officials in either of these two services.

Mr. WILEY. No.

Mr. President, I understand that an amondment is to be submitted to the bill.

First, I ask unanimous consent that, in lieu of considering Senate bill 3778, Calendar No. 1963, the Senate now proceed to consider Calendar No. 2388, House bill 9910, a companion bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9910) to amend section 413 (A) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wish to offer to House bill 9910 an amendment, on behalf of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before that is done, let the Chair put the pending question:

Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of House bill 9910?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9910) to amend section 413 (A) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. As previously stated, the amendment is offered on behalf of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, in line 9, after the word "appointed", it is proposed to insert "from the classified civil service or the Foreign Service reserve or Foreign Service staff."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the purpose of the amendment?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the purpose is simply to continue to make possible the transfers which now can be made within the Department of State.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I do not quite understand. At this time, I ask unanimous consent to have read at the desk an explanatory letter from the State Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 11, 1954.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: It has come to my attention that certain of your colleagues have some apprehensions with respect to S. 3778. In this connection I wish to assure you that no position in the Passport Office or Visa Office which is currently occupied by a civil service employee will be reclassified as a Foreign Service position with standards of eligibility to preclude the present incumbent from qualifying to retain that position, except with respect to the 21 positions in the Passport Office which the Director of that Office has recommended be so reclassified.

I feel that it is of the utmost importance that the Foreign Service Act of 1946 be amended as provided in S. 3778 in order that my program for improving and strengthening the personnel administration of the Department of State may proceed. The manner in which this program is administered during the next few months will be subject to review by the 84th Congress when it convenes in 1955. At that time there will be adequate opportunity for any necessary adjustments.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to have some Senator explain the amendment which has been offered, in light of the letter which has just been read.

Does the Senator from Wisconsin care to explain the amendment?

Mr. WILEY. I have not seen the amendment. I talked to the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] about it, and he said he had cleared it with the Democratic side; and the amendment appeared to me to be all right.

The Senator from Montana can explain the amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Nevada that there is no conflict between the sentiments expressed in the letter which he has just had read to the Senate and the amendment, because the purpose is to continue the situation which exists at the present time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me see if I correctly understand the amendment. As I understand it, the amendment will exempt the newly appointed civil-service employees from the effect of the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. SMATHERS. The reference is to the non-civil-service appointees. As I understand, the amendment will permit those who already are working within the State Department, under classified civil-service status, to move over into the Foreign Service at the same status at which they left the classified civil service; but the amendment does not authorize other than that. It would not authorize others to do so.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand that it does not permit it, but rather limits it.

Mr. SMATHERS. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. In view of the letter which has been read to the Senate, and with the explanation of the amendment, I have no objection. Otherwise I would have objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection Senate bill 3778 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement which I have prepared on this subject.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

The fundamental purpose of this amendment is to make it possible for the more expeditious transfer into the Foreign Service of the United States of civil service officers in the Department of State who have served in the Department for a minimum of 3 years.

At the present time, section 413 of the Foreign Service Act requires that when officers of the Department of State have qualified for transfer to the Foreign Service and are seeking what is known as lateral entry to the Service, their salaries must be fixed at the lowest rate in the class to which they are admitted. Let me illustrate.

Let us suppose that Mr. Jones, a man who has been the departmental desk officer for Spain for 5 years and who receives a salary of $10,800 per year, qualified for admission to the Foreign Service. It is determined that he should be admitted to Foreign Service class 3. In that ciass, salaries range from $9,130 to $11,030 per year. At the present time, our hypothetical Mr. Jones would have to be appointed at the annual salary lowest in the class, namely, $9,130. He would thus suffer a salary loss of $1,670 per year, and under these circumstances might not accept the appointment, oniy 51 having been admitted by the lateral entry route in recent years.

The purpose of the amendment of section 413 is to make it possible for such persons to transfer into the Foreign Service without a sacrifice in their salary.

In proposing this amendment, the committee noted that it fuifills one of the recommendations of the Wriston committee in its recent report to the Secretary of State.

The Wriston committee (the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel) submitted a number of recommendations which I expect the Committee on Foreign Relations will examine in considerable detail next year. At the present time, however, and in view of the lateness of the session, we are taking action only on this one recommendation.

Urgent action is required at the present time in order to give impetus to the movement of regular departmental officers into the Foreign Service. In recent years the Foreign Service has shrunk in size desipte the fact that the world responsibilities of the United States have been increasing. From a top level of 1,427 officers in 1953, the Service has fallen to 1,285 in March of this year.

Mr. President, it is obvious to me that all is not well with the Foreign Service and with the State Department career service.

Mr. Dulies, with the able assistance of Under Secretary Bedell Smith and Under Secretary Saltzman, is moving with vigor to get our Foreign Service mechanism in shape to deal with our worldwide responsibilities. Much remains to be done. This bill is a starter.

P. H. McCONNELL

The bill (S. 3326) for the relief of P. H. McConnell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted. etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to P. H. McConnell, of Fort Peck, Mont., the sum of $4,370.76, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for work performed by P. H. McConnell under Contract Numbered W-631-eng-2373, dated May 14, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. GORE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 1966, Senate bill 3326. I am advised that the beneficiary, P. H. McConnell, has died, and that an amendment should be made to make the relief payable to the estate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, is reconsidered.

The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to insert the words "the estate of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the title be amended so as to read "A bill for the relief of the estate of P. H. McConnell."

The motion was agreed to.

ANNA K. McQUILKIN

The bill (H. R. 3516) for the relief of Anna K. McQuilkin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

L. R. SWARTHOUT AND THE LEGAL GUARDIAN OF HAROLD SWARTHOUT

The bill (S. 1022) for the relief of L. R. Swarthout and the legal guardian of Harold Swarthout was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar until the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] returns to the Chamber. The last time I talked with him, he was opposed to the position which I take with respect to the bill. In view of my knowledge of his position, I would not want action to be taken on any suggestion of mine in his absence. However, I wish to make my statement at this time, because the Senator from Idaho is familiar with my position.

I respectfully request that the Committee on the Judiciary withdraw its amendment No. 5 relative to this bill.

Amendment No. 5 would expressly prohibit any part of the amount appropriated under the bill from being paid to any attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim. I understand fully the laudable purpose behind the Judiciary Committee's policy of scrutinizing with extreme care all provisions in private relief bills which

authorizing the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies pursuant to law, regarding rental of Government-owned living quarters. Contains language, similar to that in previous years, prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase of construction of office buildings, and authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the U. S.

3. PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 2263, the so-called fringe-benefits bill (H. Rept. 2665)(pp. 13893-901). The text of the bill, as agreed to by the conferees, is printed in the Record.

4. ATOMIC ENERGY. Received the revised conference report on H. R. 9757, to make various changes in the Atomic Energy Act (H. Rept. 2666)(pp. 13873-88). The revised bill is printed in the Record.

5. VEHICLES; FURNITURE. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct GSA to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize CSC to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles (p. 13824). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. DEBT LIMIT. By a division vote of 193 to 31, concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 6672, increasing the debt limit of the Government. The amendment provides for a temporary increase of $6 billion until June 30, 1955. (pp. 13824-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 10009, to provide for the review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, and to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 13822-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9924, to provide for family housing for military personnel and their dependents, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to procure such housing for military personnel in foreign countries through the use of foreign currencies obtained through sale of surplus agricultural commodities, and to make Defense Department appropriations available to reimburse CCC in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used (p. 13829). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

9. SOCIAL SECURITY; FARM LABOR. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9366, the social security bill, which includes a provision extending social security retirement coverage to approximately 2.6 million additional farm workers (p. 13820). Senate conferees have been appointed.

10. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 10051 (p. 13821). Senate conferees have been appointed.

11. EDUCATION. Passed without amendment S. 3629, to amend Public Law 874, 81st Cong., so as to postpone the effective date of the 3 percent "absorption" requirement of school districts in areas affected by Federal activities for 1 additional year (through June 30, 1955). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed with amendment S. 3268, to amend Public Law 815, 81st Cong., so as to extend for 3 additional years the program of Federal assistance for school construction under title III thereof (p. 13857).

12. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Passed with amendment S. 3627, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to tighten up several "loopholes" (pp. 13828-9).

13. FARM LABOR. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 2862, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special nonquota immigration visas available to certain skilled alien sheepherders (H. Rept. 2662) (p. 13902).

14. INVESTIGATIONS; PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 2308, to give the Attorney General concurrent jurisdiction over investigation of violations of title 18 of the U. S. Code (regarding crimes) by Government officers and employees, except for members of the armed forces and the Post Office Department (pp. 13859-60).

15. CONVENING OF CONGRESS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 585, to provide that the 84th Congress shall convene at noon on Wed., Jan. 5, 1955 (p. 13858).

SENATE

16. FARM LOANS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3245, to authorize the Secretary to use $15,000,000 of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen until June 30, 1955 (p. 13942). This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. RECLAMATION. Discussed and passed over, upon the objection of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 5301, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans to privately owned reclamation projects (pp. 13926-7).

Discussed and passed over, upon the objection of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 9981, to provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 13928).

Sen. Watkins stated "there is an extreme need for facts to clarify much of the confusion which has resulted from misinformation spread about the upper Colo. River project" and inserted George D. Clyde's (commissioner of interstate streams for Utah) article which discussed the issues (pp. 13909-10).

18. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed, 59 to 17, to the revised conference report on H. R. 9757, the atomic energy bill (pp. 13982-5).

19. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit to 6 years the period for collection by the Government of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (p. 13928). This bill will now be sent to the President.

20. TAXATION. Sen. Ferguson inserted the President's statement made upon the signing of H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill (pp. 13937-42).

21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Watkins inserted a newspaper editorial and stated that the "role that can be played by the Federal Government in cooperating in watershed improvement program under the Hope-Aiken measure is adequately shown" in this editorial (pp. 13910-1).

of duty or exemption from duty" and insert "for tariff purposes."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "certain" and insert "related."

Page 2, line 11, strike out "Established" and insert "Establish."

Page 2, line 20, strike out all after "classifications" over to and including "calculated" in line 25 on page 4.

Page 4, after line 25, insert:

"(b) The Commission shall seek to accomplish the purposes of subsection (a) without suggesting changes in any rate or rates of duty on individual products, whether those rates are applied by statute or by Presidential proclamation. Where, however, in the judgment of the Commission, the purposes of subsection (a) cannot be accomplished without such changes, the Commission shall specify each incidental change in rates which in its judgment would accomplish such purposes, and shall accompany it with a summary of all the data on which such suggested change was based, together with a statement of the probable effect of such suggested change on any industry in the United States. Before suggesting any changes in rates of duty, the Commission shall give public notice of its intention to do so and shall afford reasonable opportunity for parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at public hearings with respect to the probable effect of such suggested changes on any industry in the United States."

Page 5, line 1, strike out "(d)" and insert: (c)

Page 5, line 3, after "data", insert "and statements."

Page 5, line 7, strike out "(e)" and insert "(d)."

Page 5, after line 16, insert:

"(e) The Commission may invoke all the powers granted to it under part II, title III, of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and is authorized to make reasonable rules and regulations, for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this title."

Page 5, after line 16, insert:

"(f) The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services in accordance with section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., sec. 55a), but at rates not to exceed $75 per diem for individuals. The Commission may reimburse employees, experts, and consultants for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their official duties, and make reasonable advances to such persons for such purposes. Service by a person pursuant to the first sentence of this subsection shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such person within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 512 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C., sec. 99)."

Page 5, line 17, strike out "(f)" and insert "(g)."

Page 5, line 21, strike out "tariff classification of."

Page 5, line 22, after "articles", insert "—American goods returned."

Page 6, after line 20, insert:

"CERTAIN METAL ARTICLES RETURNED TO UNITED STATES

"SEC. 202. Paragraph 1615 (g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 19, sec. 1201, par. 1615 (g)), is further amended to read as follows:

"'(g) (1) Any article exported from the United States for repairs or alterations may be returned upon the payment of a duty upon the value of the repairs or alterations at the rate or rates which would apply to the article itself in its repaired or altered condition if not within the purview of this subparagraph (g).

"'(2) If—

"'(A) any article of metal (except precious metal) manufactured in the United States or subjected to a process of manufacture in the United States is exported for further processing; and

"'(B) the exported article as processed outside the United States, or the article which results from the processing outside the United States, as the case may be, is returned to the United States for further processing,

then such article may be returned upon the payment of a duty upon the value of such processing outside the United States at the rate or rates which would apply to such article itself if it were not within the purview of this subparagraph (g).

"'(3) This subparagraph (g) shall not apply to any article exported—

"'(A) from bonded warehouse or from continuous customs custody elsewhere than bonded warehouse with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;

"'(B) with benefit of drawback through substitution or otherwise; or

"'(C) for the purpose of complying with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation.

"'(4) For the purposes of this subparagraph (g), the value of repairs, alterations, or processing outside the United States shall be considered to be—

"'(A) the cost to the importer of such repairs, alterations, or processing; or

"'(B) if no charge is made, the value of such repairs, alterations, or processing,

as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the Secretary of the Treasury concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or fair value, as the case may be, then the value of the repairs, alterations, or processing shall be determined in accordance with section 402 of this act. No appraisement of the imported article in its repaired, altered, or processed condition shall be required unless necessary to a determination of the rate or rates of duty applicable to such article.'"

Page 7, line 22, after "from", insert "the invoice or other papers or from."

Page 7, line 22, after "him", insert "or to any person to whom authority under this section has been delegated."

Page 7, line 23, strike out "sale" and insert "sales."

Page 8, line 4, strike out "sixty" and insert "one hundred and twenty."

Page 8, line 4, after "been", insert "raised by or."

Page 8, line 5, after "him", insert "or any person to whom authority under this section has been delegated."

Page 8, line 15, strike out "sixty" and insert "one hundred and twenty."

Page 8, line 16, after "was", insert "raised by or."

Page 8, lines 16 and 17, after "Secretary", insert "or any person to whom authority under section 201 has been delegated."

Page 8, line 19, strike out "sale" and insert "sales."

Page 10, line 13, strike out all after "(a)" down to and including "follows" in line 15 and insert "Section 28 (d) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, approved July 22, 1954, is amended to read as follows."

Page 10, line 16, strike out "SEC. 3." and insert "(d)."

Page 10, line 20, strike out "3350" and insert "7652 (b)."

Page 10, line 20, after "Code", insert "of 1954."

Page 11, strike out all after line 2 over to and including line 19 on page 14.

Page 14, line 20, strike out "VI" and insert "V."

Page 14, line 22, strike out "601" and insert "501."

Page 15, line 17, strike out "602" and insert "502."

Page 16, line 2, strike out "Every" and insert "Except as specified in the proviso to section 594 of this act, every."

Page 16, line 17, strike out "603" and insert "503."

Page 17, line 17, strike out "604" and insert "504."

Page 18, line 4, strike out "605" and insert "505."

Page 18, line 17, strike out "606" and insert "506."

Page 18, line 22, strike out "607" and insert "507."

Page 19, line 3, strike out "VII" and insert "VI."

Page 19, line 4, strike out "701" and insert "601."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, and for other purposes."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on this bill immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point an explanation of the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 10009, as passed by this House, directed the Tariff Commission to institute a thorough study of tariff classification problems and to transmit copies of its recommendations for reclassification to the President and to the chairmen of the committees of the Congress which have jurisdiction over tariff matters. The House bill anticipated that these recommendations would include rate changes as the result of reclassification. The Senate amendment directs the Tariff Commission to seek to accomplish the purposes of the study without suggesting changes in rates of duty on individual products, unless, in the judgment of the Commission, the purposes of the study cannot be accomplished without such rate changes. The amendment also provides that, before suggesting any such changes in rate, the Tariff Commission shall give public notice of its intention to do so and shall afford reasonable opportunity for interested parties to be heard. In addition, the Senate amendments provide certain authority for the Tariff Commission, such as the exercise of the subpena power and the right to procure temporary assistance, as is necessary to carry out the study which it is directed to make. These authorizations are the usual ones in such cases.

The Senate amended title II of the House bill to add a provision which will permit manufacturers of any article of metal—except precious metal—processed in the United States to export such articles for further processing and at the time of reimportation to pay duty on the cost of the processing done in the for-

eign country. This provision passed the House unanimously last session.

The Senate also amended title III of the House bill, relating to the imposition of antidumping duties. Under present law, an antidumping duty may be imposed against any importation subject to, and unappraised at the time of, a finding of dumping. In some cases, importations which have not been appraised for a number of years because of difficulties entirely unrelated to the question of dumping are nevertheless subject to the dumping duty. This retroactive feature of the present law would have been corrected by the House bill which provided that duty would be applicable only to unappraised entries which had been entered within 60 days before the question of dumping was first raised by or presented to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate amendment provides for the retroactive application of dumping duties for a 120-day period instead of 60 days, as in the House bill.

Finally, the Senate eliminated title V of the House bill which would have repealed certain obsolete, inoperative, and unnecessary statutes and provisions thereof relating to the duties, functions, and operations of certain officers and employees of the customs service.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that the primary purpose of H. R. 10009, as it was passed by the House, was to provide for a study looking toward a simplification of classifications under our Tariff Act. The Senate amended the House bill and while still directing that such a study be made by the Tariff Commission, the Senate amendments eliminate the provisions of the House bill which specified to some extent the methods and standards to be used in the study, as well as some of the results which were to be achieved. The effect of this, the Senate Finance Committee felt, would be to broaden to some extent the study of the Tariff Commission.

Another Senate amendment provided that there should be no change in rates recommended by the Tariff Commission unless such changes are necessary in order to accomplish simplification of tariff classifications. The Senate would also require that no such rate changes shall be recommended until after adequate public hearings are held to determine the possible effects of the rate changes proposed.

Under the House bill retroactivity in antidumping cases was limited to 60 days. The Senate changed this to 120 days.

The Senate also added an amendment which would permit manufacturers of metal articles which are processed in the United States to be exported for further processing abroad without having to pay a duty on the articles when they are reimported, except on the cost of the processing which was done in the foreign country.

The House bill eliminated certain obsolete provisions from the tariff laws. The Senate struck these provisions from the House bill.

I urge that the Senate amendments be agreed to.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8753) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 5, line 5, strike out all after "accounting." down to and including line 7.

Page 7, line 8, strike out "to" and insert "by."

Page 7, line 13, preceding "personnel", insert "civilian."

Page 10, line 21, strike out "when" and insert "When."

Page 11, line 14, strike out "and" and insert "or."

Page 11, line 17, after "depot", insert "and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING THE DEBT LIMIT

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to House Resolution 705.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill H. R. 6672, with the Senate amendment thereto, be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to the end that the Senate amendment be, and the same is hereby, agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6672, passed by the House at the last session, would have provided a $15 billion increase in the present statutory debt limit of $275 billion.

The Senate amendments eliminate this permanent increase in the debt limit and substitute a temporary $6 billion increase. The increase so provided will take effect on the date of the enactment of the bill and will terminate on June 30, 1955.

I have been assured that the temporary increase will permit the Federal Government to carry out its fiscal operations this year. We will be able to review the fiscal situation next year to determine the need for further legislation in this area.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. That means that if we do unfortunately find, as we approach June of next year, that it is necessary to continue the increased debt limit, the Congress will have to take affirmative action in order to do so at that time?

Mr. REED of New York. That is right.

Mr. KEATING. And the debt limit automatically goes back to the present figure as of June 30, unless we take that affirmative action; is that correct?

Mr. REED of New York. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I will ask the gentleman if it is not true that in these investigations that he has had made, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, this matter was taken up with Senator BYRD, and also with the Secretary of the Treasury and other capable persons, and that the conclusion seems to be quite general the proper figure should be six billion.

Mr. REED of New York. That is correct.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. MULTER. Has the gentleman's committee had any communication during this session from the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject?

Mr. REED of New York. Absolutely, sir; it is well understood that this is satisfactory.

Mr. MULTER. Does the gentleman mean satisfactory to the Department?

Mr. REED of New York. It certainly is; and to the Congress.

Mr. MULTER. Has that communication been made a part of the record of this House, either the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or in committee hearings?

Mr. REED of New York. I am making it now.

Mr. MULTER. It comes from the Secretary?

Mr. REED of New York. I say I am making it now.

Mr. MULTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Suppose the temporary increase of $6 billion goes through, and I assume it will, and next June 30 our national debt is $281 billion. The gentleman said this is a temporary increase. How are you going to reduce it to $275 billion?

Public Law 766 - 83d Congress
Chapter 1211 - 2d Session
H. R. 8753

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 378), is amended by adding after the comma following the words "traffic management" the following: "establishment of pools or systems for transportation of Government personnel and property by motor vehicle within specific areas,".

Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1954, amendments.
40 USC 471.

Motor vehicle pools.

SEC. 2. The text of section 211 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as added by the Act of September 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583), is amended to read as follows:

40 USC 491.

"(a) In order to carry out the policy, expressed in section 2 of this Act, to provide for an economical and efficient system for transportation of Government personnel and property, it is further intended by the Congress in enacting this section to (1) provide for the proper identification of Government motor vehicles; (2) establish effective means of limiting their use to official governmental purposes; (3) reduce the number of Government-owned vehicles to the minimum necessary for transaction of the public business; (4) provide wherever practicable for centrally operated interagency pools or systems for local transportation of Government personnel and property; and (5) establish procedures to insure safe operation of motor vehicles on Government business.

Determinations by Administrator.

"(b) Subject to regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (c), the Administrator shall in respect of executive agencies, and to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or service, after consultation with and with due regard to the program activities of the agencies concerned, (1) consolidate, take over, acquire, or arrange for the operation by any executive agency of, motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies for the purpose of establishing motor vehicle pools and systems to serve the needs of executive agencies; and (2) provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and for furnishing such motor vehicle and related services to executive agencies. Such motor vehicle services may be furnished, as determined by the Administrator, through the use, under rental or other arrangements, of motor vehicles of private fleet operators, taxicab companies, local or interstate common carriers, or Government-owned motor vehicles, or combinations thereof. The Administrator shall, so far as practicable, provide any of the services specified in this subsection to any Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act), or the District of Columbia, upon its request.

68 Stat. 1126.
68 Stat. 1127.
59 Stat. 600.
31 USC 856.

Regulations.

"(c) The President shall, within ninety days after the effective date of this section, issue regulations under this section to establish procedures for the taking effect of determinations made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b). Such regulations shall provide for adequate notice to executive agencies of any determinations affecting them or their functions; for independent review and decision as

directed by the President of any determination not mutually agreed upon between the Administrator and the agency concerned, including exemption of any agency, in whole or in part, from any determination; and for enforcement of determinations becoming effective under such regulations. No determination made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be binding upon any agency except as provided in such regulations.

Payment of costs.
63 Stat. 382.
5 USC 630g.

"(d) The General Supply Fund provided for in section 109 shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator for paying all elements of cost (including the purchase or rental price of motor vehicles and other related equipment and supplies) incident to the establishment, maintenance, and operation (including servicing and storage) of motor vehicle pools or systems for transportation of property or passengers, and to the furnishing of such motor vehicles and equipment and related services pursuant to subsection (b). Payments by requisitioning agencies so served shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator at levels which will recover so far as practicable all such elements of cost: *Provided*, That the purchase price of motor vehicles and other equipment specified in this subsection shall be recovered only through charge for the cost of amortization: *And provided further*, That such costs shall be determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method and financial reports shall be prepared on the basis of such accounting.

Justifications.

"(e) Any determination made by the Administrator pursuant to subsection (b) shall set forth in writing an analytical justification for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of each such motor vehicle pool and system. Such justification shall include a detailed comparison of estimated costs of present and proposed modes of operation, and a showing that savings can be realized by the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such pool or system.

Cost records.

"(f) Whenever any such motor vehicle pool or system has been established pursuant to subsection (b), the Administrator shall maintain accurate records of the cost of its establishment, maintenance, and operation. If, during any reasonable period, not exceeding two successive fiscal years, no actual savings are realized on the basis of the accounting for costs provided in subsection (d) the Administrator shall discontinue such motor vehicle pool or system, and shall return to the agency or agencies involved motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies similar in kind and of a value reasonably comparable to the value of the motor vehicles and related equipment and supplies theretofore received by the Administrator from such agency or agencies.

Discontinuance when no savings realized.

68 Stat. 1127.
68 Stat. 1128.

Reimbursement for vehicles, etc.

"(g) Whenever the Administrator takes over pursuant to subsection (b) any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies from any Government corporation, or from any other agency if such vehicle, equipment or supplies have been acquired by such agency through expenditures made from, and not theretofore reimbursed to, any revolving or trust fund authorized by law, the Administrator shall reimburse such corporation or fund by an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so taken over. If thereafter, pursuant to subsection (f), the Administrator returns to such corporation or agency any motor vehicle, equipment or supplies, the Administrator shall be reimbursed by the payment to him, by such corporation or from such fund, of an amount equal to the fair market value of the vehicle, equipment or supplies so returned.

"(h) When reimbursement is not required under subsection (g), the value, as determined by the Administrator, of any motor vehicle or other related equipment or supplies taken over under authority of subsection (b) may be added to the capital of the General Supply Fund, and in the event that property similar in kind is subsequently

returned pursuant to subsection (f), the value thereof may be deducted from the General Supply Fund.

"(i) The Administrator, in the operation of motor vehicle pools or systems, may make provision for the furnishing, sale, and use of scrip, tokens, tickets, and similar devices for the making of payment by using agencies for services rendered by the Administrator in the transportation of property or passengers. Scrip, tokens, etc.

"(j) The United States Civil Service Commission shall issue regulations to govern executive agencies in authorizing civilian personnel to operate Government-owned motor vehicles for official purposes within the continental United States, its Territories, and possessions. Such regulations shall prescribe standards of physical fitness for authorized operators and may require operators and prospective operators to obtain such State and local licenses or permits as would be required for the operation by them of similar vehicles for other than official purposes. The head of each executive agency shall issue such orders and directives as may be necessary to comply with such regulations and shall make appropriate provision therein for periodically testing the physical fitness of operators and prospective operators and for the suspension and revocation of authorizations to operate. Operating regulations.

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, every motor vehicle acquired and used for official purposes within the United States, its Territories, or possessions, by any Federal agency or the District of Columbia shall be conspicuously identified by showing thereon either (1) the full name of the department, establishment, corporation, or agency by which it is used and the service in which it is used, or (2) a title descriptive of the service in which it is used if such title readily identifies the department, establishment, corporation, or agency concerned, and the legend 'For official use only': *Provided*, That the regulations issued pursuant to this section may provide for exemptions from the requirement of this section when conspicuous identification would interfere with the purpose for which a vehicle is acquired and used. Identification. Exemption.

"(l) Whenever, during the regular course of his duties, there shall come to the knowledge of the Administrator any violation of the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended (5 U. S. C. 78), or of section 641 of title 18 of the United States Code involving the conversion by a Government official or employee of a Government-owned or leased motor vehicle to his own use or the use of others, the Administrator shall report such violation to the head of the agency in which the official or employee concerned is employed, for further investigation and either appropriate disciplinary action under such section 5 or, where appropriate, referral to the Attorney General for prosecution under such section 641. Violations. 60 Stat. 810. 62 Stat. 725. 68 Stat. 1128. 68 Stat. 1129.

"(m) Members of the uniformed services (as defined in the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended) may be directed by appropriate regulation of the head of the executive agency in which they are serving to secure transportation necessary in conducting official Government business within the limits of their duty stations. Expenses so incurred by such members for train, bus, streetcar, taxicab, ferry, bridge, and similar fares and tolls, or for use of privately owned vehicles at a fixed rate per mile, shall be defrayed by the agency in which they are serving, or the personnel so directed shall be reimbursed for such expenses." Uniformed services. 63 Stat. 802. 37 USC 231.

SEC. 3. Section 210 of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: 64 Stat. 580. 40 USC 490.

"(g) Whenever an agency, or an organizational unit thereof, occupying a substantial and identifiable segment of space (building, floor, wing, and so forth) in a location controlled for purposes of Office furniture.

assignment of space by the Administrator, is moved to such a substantial and identifiable segment of space in the same or another location so controlled by the Administrator, furniture and furnishings used by the moving agency or unit shall be moved only if the Administrator, after consultation with the head of the agency concerned, and with due regard for the program activities of such agency, shall determine that suitable replacements cannot more economically and efficiently be made available in the new space. In the absence of such determination, suitable furniture and furnishings for the new space shall be provided, as the Administrator shall determine to be more economical and efficient, (1) from stocks under the control of the moving agency or (2) from stocks available to the Administrator, but the same or similar items shall not be provided from both sources. When furniture and furnishings are provided for the new space from stocks available to the Administrator, the items so provided shall remain in the control of the Administrator, and the furniture and furnishings previously used by the moving agency or unit and not moved to the new space shall pass to the control of the Administrator without reimbursement. When furniture and furnishings not so moved are carried as assets of a revolving or working capital fund at the time they pass to the control of the Administrator, the net book value thereof shall be written off and the capital of the fund diminished by the amount of such write-off. When furniture or furnishings which have been purchased from trust funds pass to the control of the Administrator pursuant to this subsection, reimbursement shall be made by the Administrator for the fair market value of such furniture and furnishings."

SEC. 4. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Inserting in the caption for section 211 in the table of contents to such Act, immediately before the period at the end thereof, the words "and operation".

64 Stat. 583.
40 USC 491.

(b) Inserting at the end of the caption to the text of section 211 of such Act the words "AND OPERATION".

63 Stat. 378.
40 USC 472.

(c) Inserting at the end of section 3 thereof the following new subsection:

"Motor vehicle."

"(l) The term 'motor vehicle' means any vehicle, self-propelled or drawn by mechanical power, designed and operated principally for highway transportation of property or passengers, exclusive of any vehicle designed or used for military field training, combat, or tactical purposes, or used principally within the confines of a regularly established military post, camp, or depot, and any vehicle regularly used by an agency in the performance of investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties if the head of such agency determines that exclusive control of such vehicle is essential to the effective performance of such duties."

68 Stat. 1129.
68 Stat. 1130.

Repeals.
63 Stat. 532.
42 USC 214a.

SEC. 5. Section 474 of title 14 of the United States Code and the proviso of section 204 of the Act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 257), are hereby repealed.

Approved September 1, 1954.

GPO 42139